密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1923　　NUMBER 6

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America)　　PETER S JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 205

Special Articles

A Foreign Police Force to Subdue the Tuchuns! 207

The Real Significance of Banditry in China ..... Charles Dailey 207

China's First Attempt to Build Sugar Mill Likely to End in Public Scandal 211

The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference. ..... Charles James Fox 212

Men and Events 222

News from Central China 228

News from South China 232

The Week in the Far East 236

General News Summary 238

New Books and Publications

International Law ..... S. H. Quigley 241

What the Ships Carry between America and China 242

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 243

The United States Court for China 244

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES U S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IT IS REPORTED IN the Chinese press tha General Chang Shou-tseng, Premier at Peking recently sent a representative to Tientsin inviting Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze to join the new Cabinet, but that Dr. Sze declined on the ground that he felt he could be of greater service to China by remaining in Washington as Minister of the Republic of China. Although there is urgent need for men of Dr. Sze's caliber in China at this time, the news that he expects to return to Washington, if true, will bring pleasure to a great number of Americans who have formed a very genuine attachment for him during his residence in the American capital. During one of Dr. Sze's addresses delivered in Shanghai on his visit here he said that he had made so many speeches in various parts of the United States that he felt like a chautauqua lecturer. There was probably only one other representative of a foreign government in Washington that approached Dr. Sze's record as a speech maker and that was Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador. If invitations to deliver addresses may be considered as a barometer of popularity, then it would be difficult to determine which had the greater following among the American people from one end of the country to the other, Sze or Geddes. Dr. Sze well typifies the new type of foreign emissary and his sojourn in America has been of very great benefit in further cementing the relations of China and the United States. His relationship with the President, members of the Cabinet and both branches of Congress is very close and friendly and there is no question but that his advice has been of very great service in the formation of policies on the part of the Administration in respect to the Far East whether pretaining to the Washington Conference or diplomatic and business matters in general.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED G. $7,750,000 toward the relief of millions of starving Chinese in the winter and spring of 1921. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the China Famine Fund now announces that a balance of G. $900,000 still remaining in the treasury is to be set aside as an endowment fund for the prevention of famine in China by scientific study and by education in agriculture and forestry. The sum of G. $675,000 will be placed in the hands of trustees for the use of Nanking University and G. $225,000 for the use of Peking University. According to Mr. Lamont's announcement, "expenditures from the principal of either sum can be made only with the approval of the China Famine Fund Committee,

which is to be composed of five American residents of China serving without pay. Two of these committee men are to be selected by the American Minister and two by the committee on reference and counsel, Foreign Missions Conference of North America. These four are to select the fifth. The members of the executive committee of the China Famine Fund are Union N. Bethell, Graham Patterson, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. Frank Mason North, Raymond B. Fosdick, John Price Jones, H. T. S. Greene, William H. Taft, Dr. Livingston Farrand, George Horace Lorimer, Galon L. Stone, John Jay Abbott, Festus J. Wade, Robert Dollar, Mortimer L. Schiff and Arthur B. Parker.

THE WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION of Shanghai and New York, according to an announcement of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover on December 28 was the first company to incorporate under the new China Trade Act. The title of the company under the Act will be "Wah Chang, Federal Inc. U. S. A." That one of the large press associations considered this event of sufficient importance to cable to the Far East is a testimonial to the enterprise of Mr. K. C. Li, president of the company in being the first to take advantage of the new law which is expected to accomplish so much in the future trade relations of China and the United States. The Wah Chang Corporation, a combination of Chinese and American capital has for several years been engaged in the sale of American machinery and other manufactured articles in China and the sale of Chinese raw products in the United States. It was previously incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. The China Trade Act was signed on September 19 last and the rapidity with which it has been put into operation indicates the intention of Secretary Hoover to make up as far as possible for the tardiness of Congress in enacting the measure.

THE form in which the China Trade Act finally passed Congress did not fulfil all of the hopes of its sponsors, but the presence of Hon. L. C. Dyer, the chief proponent of the bill in Congress, who is now in the Far East for the purpose of making further investigations, shows the intention of the administration to extend further help to American business in this part of the world. Mr. Dyer who is now in Manila will arrive in Shanghai on January 10 and Mr. Frank Rhea, recently appointed China Trade Act Registrar will also be here for the purpose of holding conferences with American business men in reference to amendments to the Act should same be considered necessary. Congressman Dyer brings with him letters of instruction from President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary Hoover and an unusually fine opportunity, therefore, exists for the American communities in China to hold conferences with him for the purpose of considering matters necessary for improving the American trade position in China. The President's interest in the subject is indicated in his letter to Mr. Dyer, "I am glad to know that you propose to visit China in order to acquire further information relative to the necessary legislation to be enacted and the becoming steps to be taken to further the exchanges in the trade between the great people of China and those of the United States of America."

THAT the China Trade Act requires amendment is obvious to those who have made a serious study of the measure in the form which it finally passed Congress. Naturally it was not expected that the American Congress in one Act, the first ever passed on this subject by the American legislative body, would correct all of the handicaps which have prevented a free and full development of American business in this part of the world. From the standpoint of providing machinery for incorporating and protecting purely local American and joint Chinese-American companies the enactment is considered an excellent piece of legislation. The failure to provide relief from domestic American taxes for the larger American enterprises financed entirely at home on that part of their business which is conducted entirely in China and outside of the United States is regrettable and must be remedied. It is also suggested that the Act should be amended so that banking and insurance enterprises might take advantage of its provision. Under the terms of the measure as it now stands they are precluded from forming companies under the Act, it being limited to trading, engineering and manufacturing enterprises. These are but suggestions. Corporation attorneys who have made a close study of the matter may be able to suggest further improvements. The China Trade Act as it now stands should be considered purely from the standpoint of a foundation to be built upon, and doubtless that idea was in the minds of congressional leaders when the bill was passed. The British government has been enacting legislation for the extension and protection of its business in China for a half century and a compilation of all of their ordinances and orders in council would fill a good sized shelf. That they do not consider their legislation complete even yet is indicated by the fact that there are several possible for improvements of their companies' law now under consideration at the present time.

THE *NEW YORK SUN* in commenting on the termination of the Shantung dispute and the withdrawal of Japanese military forces from the province makes the following statement which will be concurred in by most intelligent observers in this part of the world:

> "The happy termination of this dispute augurs well for the future of China and for peace of the Far East. It shows that Japan, while making no secret of her need for industrial expansion, is not bent on obtaining this end by the economic enslavement of her great neighbor. The Shantung treaty is Japan's answer to the charges of imperialism, an earnest of her desire for friendship and cooperation.
>
> "The withdrawal constitutes a notable victory for American diplomacy, since not only was the treaty an outgrowth of the Washington conference, but its provisions are distinctly in step with the open door policy which for a quarter of a century this country has advocated in the East. It means that China is no longer to be divided into spheres of influence, in which particular nations have a virtual monopoly of railways and mines and forests, and that henceforth there will be something like equality of opportunity.
>
> "Moreover, it gives to the Chinese the chance they pleaded for, a chance to make good as a nation, a chance to establish a strong central government, to straighten out their finances, to put down lawlessness, in short, a chance to enter the concert of Powers as a modern, progressive, united people. But whether or not the Chinese are able to take full advantage of this opportunity, the Shantung settlement will go far toward smoothing out the most perplexing tangles of the Far Eastern situation.

A Foreign Police Force to Subdue the Tuchuns!

Editor's Note:—The South China Morning Post, the British paper in Hongkong, on December 2 published an editorial referring to the Sui An piracy and other acts of violence on the part of Chinese military interests affecting both Chinese and foreigners and suggested as a remedy the formation by the central government of a Chinese army under foreign leadership and controlled by the Peking government "which will destroy the power of the Tuchuns, exterminate the lawless hordes preying on the country and evolve something like order out of chaos." It seems that the suggestion which inspired the editorial came originally from a Chinese who wrote under the pseudonym of "Shen Chang." The editorial in the Morning Post quickly brought a response from another citizen of China, a resident of Shanghai, who desires his name to be withheld, but who writes as follows:

WHILE I feel the tensity of the present situation with reference to our political chaos with as much apprehension as any of the foreigners and some of our compatriots, I, however, wish to put in a word to call their attention to the fact that they should view the situation with a little more sympathy. We cannot deny that China is now in the depth of her unprecedented troubles, including international complications. But it is really nothing abnormal in comparison with what other nations underwent under similar circumstances. What has happened or is happening in China is but an inevitable issue of evolution. No nation has ever been immune from chaos, when she underwent a change from the old to the new. History will tell us that. Think of England, which had almost one hundred years' revolution before the Stuart family was driven out. It took France more than a hundred years to adjust herself to the Republic which she had a passion to establish. The event in the history of America that, in the year 1783, eighty drunken soldiers drove the Congress out of Philadelphia, while the people of that city looked on in open mockery, is monumental evidence of the fact that revolution or reformation is always followed by chaos. It took America thirteen years to establish a stable government. The Republic of China is in her infancy yet; she is only eleven years old. We have to learn yet. "We learn things by doing them," as Montaigne, the French philosopher, put it. In learning, one cannot help making blunders, which give rise to evils and vices.

While the government is corrupt to the core, which causes immense danger and disorder, we find, however, that the people at large are making headway in their social, educational and industrial reforms, though meagre as they are. "Rome was not built in a day."

If foreigners will be fair enough to see that we are in the midst of an issue which we cannot help, they will certainly give a helping hand to direct us to the right course, provided their claim to be our well-wishers is genuine, instead of inflicting intervention on us. If the house of a man is by accident on fire, threatening to jeopardize the property of his neighbours, will his neighbours only take control of his house instead of going to his rescue? We can imagine what kind of neighbours they are, if they do. China is now like a house on fire. She needs the help of her neighbours. What she needs is direction, encouragement and constructive advice to point out to her which course she ought to take, if not active help. Unsympathetic criticism will only discourage and confuse her.

The proposal of "Shen Chang" to organise a new army under foreign leadership, as approved of by the author of the editorial, is a sound one, worthy of the closest attention. Such suggestion will help China. I, for one, am in absolute favour of it, seeing that with the pest of Tuchuns, which is inflicting immeasurable harm on the nation, something must be done to remedy the situation. To crush Tuchunism, nothing could be better than militarism. As China, under the training of the old regime, is unable to meet the present situation, she will do well to engage expert help from abroad to make a thorough house-cleaning for her reconstruction work. China will never emerge from the old to the new unless she engages the services of up-to-date men from wherever she can, It is no shame to engage expert service from abroad. Not more than fifteen years ago, many of the Japanese steamers were under the command of foreign captains.

Militarism, though undesirable if used for offensive purposes, is highly essential for the maintenance of order. The military profession has long been viewed with contempt by the Chinese, and has therefore suffered a deterioration in discipline and efficiency. In order to render its function effective which is badly needed at present in China, we should not hesitate to call upon the co-operation of our neighbours, who have profound experience in warfare. As pointed out in the above-mentioned editorial, the danger of giving supreme power in the country to foreigners, and of arousing international jealousies, can be overcome by appealing to the League of Nations. But caution must be exercised by the government that it must hold absolute control of the army, and that it should reserve that power to discharge the service of foreigners thus employed at any time it deems fit. Understanding must be established that foreigners employed for such service must be free from the influence of their nation or nations.

The writer would even venture to suggest that the same scheme should be adopted for the reformation of our finance, which is a matter none the less important. We must frankly admit that we have not much knowledge or experience of high finance; it is very meagre, if there is any.

It is sincerely hoped that those in our government who have real interest at heart in the welfare of China will awaken to the fact that it is a fallacious idea of pride to have no foreigners in the work which we alone cannot manage. It is also hoped that they will give careful consideration to this suggestion, and that they willl take steps as soon as possible, before we are forced to take them.

Shanghai, December 25, 1922.

The Real Significance of Banditry in China

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AS long as the tuchunships prevail in China, just so long will banditry continue to be a more or less legitimate occupation. For the soldier and bandit is an interchangeable sort of a fellow. He will do anything but work for his living. If the state will not provide him with food and raiment he will loot or rob to obtain them. And when a general is cut off from his sources of revenue by the whirligig of political and military fortune, defeated, sold-out or bought-out on the field of battle, he carries his army with him. It is his meal ticket. If on the outs, he becomes a bandit; if on the ins, he and his men become part and parcel of the army. It has so happened in Honan, where in the week preceding Christmas the last of the ten foreign captives was released, together with more than 200 Chinese hostages, representing some of the leading citizens of western and southern Honan.

Having been over the scene of much of the recent bandit operations—particularly in Honan—as correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, endeavoring to get in touch with the American captives and the leaders of the bandits as well, the writer has become intimately acquainted with some of the details of the causes for bandit activity and with the methods necessary for their control, in order to obtain the release of the foreigners before intervention by the western powers, a step that might have brought China again to the threshold of days similar to those of 1898. One in fact became too intimate with details to be able to write them, since it was necessary to establish confidences among both pursued and pursuer, and to betray such confidence is fatal to any newspaper man compelled to be afield most of the time in order to apprise his reading public of the drift of affairs hours if not days before the news trickles into Peking and Shanghai. One may implore indulgence therefore if he be too easy upon both bandit and tuchun, for like Mrs. O'Grady and the Colonel's lady "they are all the same under the skin." It is the system in China that is wrong.

First off, then, to give the picture of that raid of the bandits clear across the province of Honan and into Anhwei, returning again cutting a second wide swath, murdering men and boys, outraging women and children, carrying off as captives not only the leading Chinese in each city and town but any foreigners met with as well, and then laying the town in ruins after pillaging it, an operation that some times required several days, if the town were a large one.

It is best to be impersonal in such a narrative. Perhaps it is better to quote rather freely from the diary of the Rev. Anton Lundeen, of the Augustana Synod Mission at Juchow for five of the nine weeks of his captivity—that part of it covering the great raid of the bandits. This diary was sent out of the bandit camp—never mind how—while the writer was at Hsuchow, sitting at the end of a delicate and at all times perilous line of communication, endeavoring at once to get in touch with the captives, to send them word that help was near and yet not betray the real method by which it was hoped to release them, for that might have resulted in their death. Except that he had no opportunity to be graphic, being mostly in the rear of the seven-mile wide column that swept across Honan, the story of Mr. Lundeen will give a fair idea of how the bandits operated while on the march. Here are excerpts. If necessary to supplement any entries with other information, this will be indicated.

"We were awakened about three o'clock in the morning (October 13) by shooting west of the mission station at Juchow. Soon the shooting became mixed with the crying of victims, both men and women. We had hardly got dressed until the robbers were in the mission compound. When I got down stairs they were already in the house. They asked: 'Where is the silver? Tell us or we will kill you.' They all carried rifles and doubtless had seen human blood more than once. * * * They took the ring off my finger and what else they could find in my clothes. Then a couple took me in charge, while others ran upstairs, where were my wife and children and Misses Anna Anderson and Anna Johnson. (Miss Anderson is from Holdrege, Neb., and Miss Johnson's home is at Orion, Ill. Mr. Lundeen comes from St. Edwards, Neb.)

"I was led over to the house of Mr. Forsberg and then the work of ravaging was begun in his house. Before long Forsberg and I were led off and the men who took us were fearfully proud of their foreign victims. We called to our wives and said goodbye, committing them to God's hands. Coming out to the big gate we found one of our teachers and several school boys who had been taken. As we came out on the street we saw the army of robbers, a large number indeed, yet only a small part of the robber band. About a dozen were mounted on horses and mules.

"Scarcely had we gotten out on the road until we saw my wife, Miss Johnson and Miss Anderson coming along in the awful crowd, each carrying one of our little boys. That was a heart-breaking scene. We asked the men if they would not be kind and let the women and children go back, After some talking this request was granted. A few words of farewell, a kiss for the baby and we were off.

"We moved to the southward. What an impression of the robber band we did get! Even children were running along. The men realized that we were not hard to handle, so they let us walk without holding on to us. The men who had taken us were exceedingly proud of their catch. No soldiers were seen at any place. They always managed to disappear when the robbers came near. They are always in evidence when not needed, but conspicuous by their absence when anything serious turns up. * * * We came to a place about 13 miles south of Juchow where we rested a little and had something to eat. Eats were poor because the crops have been poor this year. One girl was carried along with the crowd. The men made sport of her. * * *

"When we reached the next place I got a foretaste of the seriousness of the situation. I found one of the robber chiefs there. He was lying on a bed in a barn, smoking opium. He is a man of the old style, with a queue. A sort of secretary took me to another room. Eight or ten men with guns followed. The secretary pretended that he was my friend and that he was a Christian, but because of circumstances in his home town he was forced into this life. He told me I could not under any circumstances be set free at this time. He said they had taken me because they wanted me to help them be accepted by the government as soldiers, etc. I said I did not have much power with the government, and besides, I had come out here to preach the gospel. Then the men cried out: 'Kill him! Cut his ears off!' I had a real taste of what it might be in this crowd. But with a prayer in my heart I took courage and said I would do what I could do, but only so far as it was in harmony with truth and righteousness. * * *

"The leader had given over his bed to me. After resting a little I sat up in bed and preached repentence to the men about as straight from the shoulder as I have ever done. I determined to preach all I possibly could and the men don't seem to resent it. Then it was to move to another place, Beh Snu-wu, southwesterly and about 17 miles from Juchow. That first night I slept on a hard board bed. Had a very dirty cover, doubtless full of bugs. I had a stool for a pillow, but somehow I didn't mind it much. * * *

"In the afternoon of the next day we set off southeast. About sundown we arrived at a small village. Suddenly I was called from my supper to mount a horse. They said they were going to bring me to the other foreigner. * * * We came to a village along the way. Here they stopped and made a lot of fuss, threatening to shoot the people and burn their houses. * * * I found Forsberg and for a moment almost forgot that we were in the hands of the robbers. Here was another chief who took me by the hand like the best friend in all the world. How they can make off!

"The next day (Oct. 15) was Sunday. We were led to another camp. And before we knew it we found ourselves in the midst of preaching and singing. They listened with great interest and the preaching was fearless. We have had similar chances for preaching right along since. They ask us to preach. On the 17th we moved to Daying. This time we had the privilege to ride horse back. We had hoped to meet the other captive foreigners there, but did not get to see them. The next move (Oct. 19) was to Ho-Shih, seven miles southeast of Daying. * * * Left (20th) for Lin-Dzi, arriving after dark.

"Oct. 21. No privacy. They enjoy trying on our clothes. What lice don't get the bedbugs take; what the bedbugs don't get the fleas take. Moved to Chang Tsuen, four miles. Robbers in every direction, coming and going, riding and walking. Eating raw peanuts. * * * They are robbers soldiers, strikers, bolsheviks.

Oct. 22. Slept to the accompaniment of rat music last night. The stench in the room was so bad that I had to take my bed and move outside. Forsberg is sick with dysentery. * * * This is the first chance we have had to see the complete robber army. What a multitude! Several hundred horsemen. * * * Forsberg saw the other foreigners at a distance. * * * Men ran and caught a mother and her daughter. How pitiful * * * Villages are practically clear of people.

"Oct. 23. A village near here taken during the night. Our bunch trying to take a village now. They want more guns, etc.

"Oct. 24,—Women next door last night; a couple of them had children along. * * * Poor women! Moved a mile or so east. Men talking about abusing women unto blood. Moved eastwardly then southeast about 8 miles. Saw several smoking villages.

"October 25, Off early in the morning. The first day of real danger. Dead men along the road, faces down and cut up. Village of DaDuan-Djuang taken. Much killing. Robbers lost at least one man. Awful burning and devastation. Very tired this evening. Walked far to-day.

"October 26, Walked about 10 miles straight east. Our bunch had a hard time keeping together. * * * Talked to the other foreigners, the Frenchmen.

"October 27. Two weeks since we left home. At Sueh Djuang; still going east and south. Dead and played out donkeys along the way; also, dead man, who had most likely tried to run away. Noon in Suiping Hsien, about 10 miles from railway. Companies of women in the fields. Crossed the railroad about dark. Went 7 miles east of the railway for supper. Then started off again in a southeasterly direction, and travelled all night, reaching Shangtsaihsien a little after daylight. Great looting. Walked practically all day and all night.

"October 28. At Shangtsaihsien. What hunting for things! What sad homes! Even children taken captive. Much burning. Many of the poor are happy.

"Octoher 29. Got a note from Ledgard" (China Inland Mission) "of this place. We went to see them in their home. Full of robbers, don't know whether they will be taken or not. They have one boy, three or four years old. * * * Took Mr. Ledgard only. Saw him ride a horse from the mission station. We moved this afternoon towards the East. Kept moving all night.

"October 30. Reached Siang Cheng Hsien this morning. City had been captured long before daylight. Many captives killed along the way, almost without any cause at all.

"October 31. Stayed in Siang Cheng, East Suburb, over night. Moved to Shen Chiu-hsien, almost straight east. Oh, the devastation! * * * Dead men and dead horses all along the way, and in the city as usual. Much burning, worse because of the wind. Oh, how my heart is grieved to see these things! Oh, God! How long?"

As will be noted from Mr. Lundeen's diary, he was in the rear and saw mainly the wreckage left by the looters. Many of the atrocities that occurred did not come to his notice, or if they did so the details were too revolting to be recorded. The bandits were three days in all in looting Shangtsaihsien, where the city was left in ruins and the loss has been estimated to be in excess of $5,000,000. Here it was that the Magistrate was shot to death and his refined

wife stripped to nudity, tied to a post in a public place and left to the taunts and insults of the sacking horde, finally to perish from the cold while still bound to the post. It was at Shangtsaihsien also that the President of the Chamber of Commerce was carried off. Being an elderly man, he was unable to keep up afoot and was shot to death by the roadside. Another wealthy captive, more that 60 years old, begged that he too be shot rather than endure the fatigue, but the bandits forced him by bayonet prods to keep going. It will be seen that Mr. Lundeen was able to obtain but a glimpse of the cruel details of the worst bandit raid China ever has known. His diary continues:

"November 1.—Traveled all day toward the East and a little South. Tried to sleep on cornstalks with a wet blanket. Awfully cold. Started out again a little after midnight.

"November 2.—Going East. Procured a fur coat; hope I will keep it. The horse I am riding is very stiff and slow. Headed for Yingchowfu (over the border in Anhwei province). City taken before we arrived, as is usually the case with cities. Much shooting after our arrival. A great cloud of smoke over the city, greater than any we had seen before. Moved into the city Catholic quarters. The priest (Father Grimaldi, an Italian) has been taken and the foreign living house has been burned. Otherwise the mission station has not been destroyed. Practically the whole city has been burned.

"November 3.—Forsberg feeling worse. Saw the Catholic priest. He came under the escort of a robber to see his station. Met Ledgard, quite a little more shabby than he was when we met him in his home. * * * Camping in a village this evening.

"November 4.—Set off early this morning; still going South. Reached Gang-Shang, a large dzi-djen (market-town)27 miles south of Yingchowfu about 9 o'clock. Riding a mule to-day. Forsberg sick with a fever. Crossed a river and camped.

"November 5.—Forsberg a trifle better. Was able to ride his horse, although with difficulty. * * * Judging by the way we are moving, the robbers are afraid of meeting soldiers. * * * At Dilicheng.

"November 6.—At Luen-Gieh, in Anhwei. Came here this morning some time before daylight. Traveled almost all night. Had a tremendous time crossing river near Dilicheng, especially in getting the animals over. Had to leave ours on the other side.

"November 7.—Traveling West all day.

"November 8.—Started off again very early in the morning. Arrived at Sihsien (Honan) about 9 o'clock. Cloud of smoke over it again. Breen captured. (The Rev. Einar Borg-Breen of Minneapolis.)

"November 9.—Left long before daylight, travelling mostly west. Arrived at Djeng Yang-hsien about 5 o'clock. City taken as in former cases. Have heard the Catholic church bell ring several times. Forsberg has been very sick all night. First had the chills.

"November 10.—Forsberg still very sick. Don't know how he will be able to travel. God have mercy on him. Maybe this is God's way to release us. Started off west this afternoon. Forsberg rode in a cart—with several others in it, of course. * * * Travelled after supper till almost midnight. Then we "panned" because there was *da feng* "(big wind, coloquial for soldiers)" against us.

"November 11.—After getting into bed and while I was asleep we were aroused and had to turn back in tremendous haste, swing around and take another road west and crossed the railroad tracks without the least resistance. Telegraph poles were cut down. They tried to break the rails, but seemed to fail for lack of proper tools. Saw Breen on the way. Found out that his five-year-old son has been captured too. Forsberg seems better this evening. I have a cold. * * *

"November 12.—Up a little after midnight, travelling west. Stopped before daylight, waiting for something. * * * Sang some songs and tried to pray. Washed kettles this noon. Forsberg did the firing.

"November 13.—Up at midnight again. Forsberg very sick. Travelling westward. Behyang was not taken this morning as has been expected. We have no rights in this company; no dinner.

"November 14.—For once we stayed in a village all night. Got a fair rest. Up about daylight getting ready to move. Sick this evening; chills, fever and pain. Close to being shot, bullet passed right by me. Slept in a millroom on straw. Moving north a little.

"November 15.—Traveling northwest. They were not successful in capturing a large village here.

"November 16.—Traveling mostly north; getting nearer home. Hearing shooting all around. Money divided to-day, but we got none.

"November 17.—Started before daylight. Traveling northwest. Struck the Nanyangfu road about 2 o'clock. Stopped a little at Liu Djuang, 80 miles from Yuchow (Mr. Lundeen's station). Passed through Giohsien, 'panning' in a village 12 miles from Yeh-hsien. Terrible lack of order in our moving to-day.

"November 18.—Traveling northwest. Reached Chang Tsuen about 4 o'clock—the place we had left October 22. What a pleasure to be back nearer home—18 miles from Da-Ying and 33 from Juchow. Arrived at Hoshih after midnight.

"November 19.—Still at Hoshih. Bothered with itch.

"November 20.—In Hoshih all day.

"November 21.—Moved to Chu Fan, our chief's home.* * *"

This completes the narrative up to the time of the return to the rendezvous in a wide valley surrounded by hills from which a constant watch could be kept for the approach of soldiers, now beginning to get into position along the Lunghai and Peking-Hankow railways with the evident intention of confining the bandits to the southwestern quadrant of Honan. The force of troops called out was insufficient to cope with the bandits. Futhermore, the soldiers were not disposed to fight their former comrades, and also if the bandits were attacked there was danger that the foreign captives would be killed.

The writer after lingering about the outskirts for some days, at last seeing the women and children and some of the men of the missions who had been driven from their homes aboard a train for Hankow at 2 o'clock on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, journeyed over to the headquarters of Wu Pei-Fu in the great military camp built by Yuan Shih-Kai about three miles west of Loyang (Honanfu). The camp of the bandits was 70 miles south by east from Loyang and 60 miles westward from Hsuchow. The historic pass at Lungmen, eight miles south of Loyang, where, by the way, Buddhism was first introduced into China, contemporaneous with the dawn of Christianity, was fortified in anticipation of a raid upon Honanfu and the threatened capture of Wu Pei-fu himself.

One found the warlord of Loyang in a sorely troubled state. It is impossible to relate, without violating certain confidences, all that Wu said over a period covering two days. First off, the visitor had voluntarily interested himself in the release of the foreign captives, wholly aside from his interest on behalf of his newspaper, and had taken the pains while in the neighborhood of the bandit rendezvous to gather some information that was of value to General Wu. The most important was that the force he had assigned to the duty was both insufficient and incapable of effecting the release. The writer had travelled alone into the interior, for obvious reasons. He speaks no Chinese, but knew the danger to himself and the success of his mission if he had taken along a Chinese as an interpreter. So, too, he came to Loyang alone. Possessed as he was of valuable information it was better that no Chinese share it with him. Also it was necessary to receive from Wu, in the conferences covering two days, certain confidential information that makes it difficult for one so intimately connected with the problem that was engaging the attention of eight countries to write freely on the subject. The bandit question is not yet settled, even though the foreigners are freed and had their Christmas dinners if not with their families then at least in the company of fellow nationals. And some of these had been captive since the middle of July, one of them, the French engineer, more than 60 years old.

The writer found Wu Pei-fu in a state of mind where he might have done either of two things had he been so disposed. He might have opened a general attack upon the bandits, which would have resulted in the certain death of the captives, or he might have said that owing to foreign interference and demands he would wash his hands of the affair and let the foreigners take the matter into their own. For be it remembered the foreign powers had just sent a message to General Wu Pei-Fu suggesting the appointment of a military commission from the legations to visit Honan and make a thorough investigation of the situation. General Wu frankly told the writer that if the request had not come to him through the Foreign Office he would have regarded this request as foreign interference in China's domestic affairs. But since the foreign legations had applied through the Foreign Office and the Foreign Office had transmitted the request to him, the sovereignty of China having thus been recognized, he would reply through the Foreign Office, which he did, and the reply was that while he would receive the commission he did not think there was any necessity for the visit. He told the writer that all the captives would be freed within two weeks and the bandit situation controlled by the end of the Christian year. That was December 2. The last foreign captives reached Chengchow, December 18. Since Wu Pei-fu kept his word in this respect, though he made no other promise than that given to the writer, a newspaper correspondent intrusted with no authority other than his humanitarian interest, it is only fair that the interview be not reported in detail.

But it can be stated that the writer bluntly asked General Wu if the bandit operations were not something more than a local outbreak—if it were not encouraged, if not inspired, by political enemies in an effort to isolate him both politically and militarily and thus by denying him further military aid to discredit him among the Chinese as a whole by his failure to preserve order in the very section of the province in which he and his army had their headquarters. Wu said he did not think so, and gave his reasons, which for obvious reasons cannot be published. Much of the other information which shall follow did not come from General Wu except where the authority is expressly stated.

In his reconnoissance in the neighborhood of the rendezvous, based on Da-Ying, the writer had established that the bandits numbered about 20,000, most of them armed. They had 18,000 rifles and two large and seven smaller field pieces. It was less than three days' march from Honanfu and Hsuchow, the best railheads for enveloping military operations. These troops had been in position at the time of the reconnoissance: Third division (Wu's bodyguard), only 1500 of whom remained at Loyang; the Fourteenth division, under General Chin Yung-Ao; the brigade under General Hu Chin-Yi, and an additional brigade sent from Kaifeng by Chang Eu-Lai, the military governor. On the Shensi border were some Shensi troops to guard against an incursion there, and a similar guard of Hupeh troops was concentrated on the Hupeh border. But these troops were only for the defense of their own provinces. It seemed that without aid from Chihli, the Peking garrison or other sources Wu Pei-Fu was unable to do more than contain the bandits in the quadrant previously described.

The writer had it from unquestioned sources in Kaifeng that a part of the bandit activities had been encouraged, if not financed, from Fengtien as a political move to discredit Wu Pei-fu at a time when the Paoting faction was assembling upon the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Tsao Kun to determine whether it was to the best interest of the party of China to make peace with Chang Tso-Lin and whether the unhorsing of Wu Pei-fu was a necessary preliminary to such a reunion. Chao-Chieh, the brother of the deposed tuchun Chao-Ti, was reputed to be in Mukden as a liason between Chang Tso-Lin and the scattered troops of Chao-Chieh, these troops with those of General Pao, who had been executed by Feng Yu Hsiang last May, having joined the bandits. Their demand was that they be taken back into the national army and their leaders restored to their old ranks and titles. It was this political condition that complicated the situation. It still complicates it, hence further interesting details cannot be revealed. The leaders and encouragers of the bandits believed that if foreigners were captured and held as hostages Peking, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Fu-lai could be forced to terms through fear of foreign intervention. The vision was placed before Wu Pei-fu of olive-drab, khaki and horizon-blue soldiery marching into Western Honan under the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and the Tri-color. It was a shrewd move, worthy of the brain of the Cunning Fox of Fengtien, even if he did not inspire it, which no one ever will know, for Chang Tso-lin has his enemies as well, who are only too eager to turn a trick against him. It may or may not be true. But the vision disturbed Wu Pei-fu. His ace of diamonds in Peking, Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, was getting into hot water, as in fact he afterwards did. The government set up by Wu Pei-fu after his victory over Chang Tso-lin last May was tottering. Li Yuan-hung, whom he literally dragged from his bed in Tientsin and seated him in the Presidential chair in Peking, was about ready to give up the job, or to form new alliances.

This was the situation when the writer reached Loyang in the early part of December. There is just another paragraph of preliminary explanation of a most complex situation in which the captive foreigners were mere pawns. Feng Yu-hsiang was making a great success as military governor of Honan and had won the support of a sorely tried populace. He was making good headway in cleaning up the province. East of the Peking-Hankow railway, where he had a free hand, he had succeeded. For political reasons not yet revealed, his hands were tied west of the railway. Along that line Chang Fu-lai, and Generals Chin and Hu were holding and they brooked no interference by the tuchun. All were adherents of Wu Pei-fu. But Chang Fu-lai was clamoring for reward after his hard work in Hunan. He coveted the tuchunship of Honan, with its rich pickings which the Christian general had ignored. Feng Yu-hsiang since has been transferred to Peking and Chang Fu-lai has succeeded him as tuchun. The gamblers and prostitutes whom the Christian General had driven out of Kaifeng and other cities in Honan have returned and other evils have been resumed.

Meantime also the bandits were flirting with Sun Yat-sen, down but not out. He had got a toe-hold again in Fukien and had a new plot hatching in the island of Hainan as a preliminary to coming back into power in Canton. There were two baits held out. One was a coalition of the bandits with the Sun Yat-Sen faction, in order to put a force in the rear of Wu Pei-fu should he stand loyal to Peking. The other hope of the bandits was that if Wu Pei-fu should be cast aside by his enemies in Peking and denied further military support he might in his desperation make a deal with the bandits and with them and his loyal troops set up a new faction that would strive to regain his prestige in Peking.

It is easy to see from all this how politics has influenced the bandit situation in Honan. It is far more difficult to write of it without seemingly taking sides with some of the factions. But the writer's object is to tell the truth as he has found it, letting the blame fall where it may. He has visited the camps of Chang Tso-Lin, Sun Yat-Sen, Wu Pei-Fu, Tsao Kun, Feng Yu-Hsiang and other leaders and has no axe to grind for any of them. He personally admires two of them, is suspicious of another, wholly distrusts a fourth, yet strips them all bare as an American interested solely in telling the truth about China. He probably will offend all by this story, but he does it without fear or favor, yet at all times protecting information given him in confidence—the only asset a newspaperman has aside from his brain and his power of endurance.

Feng Yu-Hsiang was transferred to Peking in the midst of the bandit operations. Some say he went there as the representative of Wu Pei-fu to put a barrier between Fengtien and Loyang. Others insist he was removed by Tsao Kun as a preliminary to the casting aside of Wu Pei-fu. A third story is that the Christian General engineered the deal himself in the hope of becoming head of the National Army, then Minister of War and possibly to reach higher office. The reader is free to accept any version or to form his own conclusions. A news writer's duty is to reflect opinion, not to express it.

The writer therefore reached Loyang firm in the belief that the only way of rescuing the captives alive was through compromise with the bandits. Wu Fei-fu said the whole question was a matter for the civil and military authorities of Honan, since he and his troops were in the province as guests only. He then went into a discussion of the formation of the present group of bandits, saying they chiefly comprised the troops of Chao-Chieh and General Pao. Wu never has forgiven General Feng for the shooting of General Pao after his surrender, and the writer found in Honan, even among the missionaries, who are his strongest friends, much criticism of Feng Yu-Hsiang for his action in putting General Pao to death. Wu said the troops turned bandits because of Feng's action, although they might have been handled in a different manner, that is, he inferred that Feng might have taken these defeated and surrendered troops into his own army and thus averting the situation we were then discussing. He went on to say that General Feng was unable to suppress the bandits, so Chang Fu-Lai was made tuchun and was now endeavoring to restore the peace of the province.

Continuing, Wu Pei-fu said Chang Fu-Lai had not been in charge of the province long enough to be blamed for the existing state of affairs, but he was confident he would clear the entire province of bandits within two months. The writer had been told in other quarters that the bandits demanded to be assigned to certain districts in the province upon acceptance into the army, where they would be free to levy upon the people for the unkeep of themselves and their armies, but since expressed a willingness to go any where they might be assigned, even to the transfer to another province. Wu said as to this:

"I am not interested in the terms of the bandits, because if the people of Honan feel rich enough to assume the responsibility for the upkeep of these men they may do so. But if they are too poor it is better that the demands be refused and the bandits suppressed."

It may be said parenthetically that the province of Honan is unable to support any larger army than is now inflicted upon it and that the backs of the people are now aching under the weight of the imposition of the militarists. When Feng Yu-hsiang came into the province in May he found the 1922 tax already collected and spent, with the treasury empty. He was compelled to collect the 1923 tax in advance. When Chang Fu-lai came on the scene he is said to have felt the necessity of collecting the 1924 tax as well. Three taxes in one year! But that is not all. There was a military levy of 8 percent of the valuations made in December. This solely for upkeep of the troops.

Then Chang Fu-lai offered rewards of $5,000 each for the recovery of the foreign captives. It was provided also that two of the leaders and their men should be taken into the army and become two brigades of the Honan troops. It is no wonder that the people of Honan, voicing themselves through the provincial assembly, protested against this

infliction upon a poverty-stricken province, barely recovered from the severest famine in a quarter of a century only to be followed by an excess of taxation. It is no wonder that the Boxers are organizing in nearly every province of Honan, of whom more is certain to be heard later, for they are organizing not against foreigners, but against corrupt officials and avaricious troops.

Reverting again to Wu Pei-fu, he spoke quite plainly regarding Feng Yu-hsiang, with whom he strongly asserted he had not broken.

"When Feng was going to Peking with his army," said General Wu, "the bandits were then in Anwhei, and Feng had two brigades on the border of that province. Had not Feng withdrawn at that time the bandits could not have returned to Honan."

In justice to Feng Yu-Hsiang it must be said that he is a soldier and obeys orders. He had been transferred to Peking in the midst of the bandit sweep across the province and Chang Fu-Lai and his troops were clamoring for the opportunity to proceed to Kaifeng. It is plain that Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Fu-Lai must share with Feng Yu-Hsiang for any responsibility for a transfer of an entire division of troops at this critical juncture. Continuing, Wu Pei-fu said:

"Feng withdrew with all his troops, when the bandits reentered the province and re-crossed it from East to West to their present position, Now with Chang Fu-Lai in charge and preparing for a campaign I believe he will succeed within two months. All the Honan troops are now concentrating in Western Honan, west of the Peking-Hankow railway, and are being aided by some of my own troops.

"General Chin Yung-Ao, commander-in-chief of the expedition, reports that he is now trying to negotiate for the release of the foreign captives and as soon as this has been accomplished he will deal with the bandits. General Chang Fu-Lai and the Chamber of Commerce of Honan have worked out a plan of action, for the bandits are divisible into two groups—one, tu-fei, or troops turned bandit, who formerly were under the command of Chao-Chieh, and the others those of General Pao. The latter are not bandits, and so different methods must be used in dealing with each group."

It is of course known, with the release of the captives, that the deal was carried out. Lao Yang Jen (Old Foreigner) and Chang Teh Sheng, both fictitious names, are the leaders who with their men are to be incorporated in the Honan army, while the fate of the third chieftain, known as Chang Madze (pockmarked John) and his troops remains to be revealed. Operations are still going on. The bandits who sold out and collected the ransom for the captives may join with the Honan troops and turn on their erstwhile comrades. Or they may share the purchase money with them and permit them to escape. Only the developments will reveal the final story. There is a lot of information of an interesting nature dealing with the details of how the captives were released, how the messenger or go-between passed in and out of the line of troops and through the lines of the bandits and back again on several occasions, but this cannot be published now. Even the nationality of the messenger may not be revealed. But the foreign captives were all freed in time to be with loved ones or with friends on Christmas day.

The problem is no longer one of foreign interest, but one of acute concern to China and especially to Honan. There are other bandits in other provinces, who seeing the results obtained in Honan may try their luck. And then there are the people of Honan, who are fast tiring of bandit rule, either direct or camouflaged; who see a path fourteen miles wide clear across their province laid in ruins, families broken up by murder, rapine and plunder, their homes burned after being robbed of everything of value; who are meeting in their villages and talking things over and who are installing the fast-increasing Boxer societies as the home-guard.

What if these Boxers should turn upon the provincial officials, and what if the provincial officials, as has been done before, in order to escape these fanatics, should try to shift the blame on the foreigners and the officials at Peking, of whom it is already said that they are foreign-trained men coming back with new-fangled Western ideas that increase their taxes? There is food for reflection among the better class Chinese everywhere as to what will become of their own people and their country if the bandits and surplus troops are not disposed of by other means than bribery and promises of office. The question is one for China. Foreigners only can look on—until more of their nationals are taken. Then they may not be so considerate of China's domestic problems. The nearness of a clash at Tsingtao on the eve of the Japanese evacuation illustrates the seriousness of the situation. China's political leaders need a talking to by their own people.

Peking, December 29, 1922.

China's First Attempt to Build Sugar Mill Likely to End in Public Scandal

CHINA'S first attempt to develop a sugar refining industry is likely to end in a national scandal involving the names of several of the leading business men and public figures in Shanghai and even the name of His Excellency, President Li Yuan-hung himself if we are to believe statements and counter statements now appearing in the Chinese press of Shanghai. President Li comes into the matter through being one of the directors in the new enterprise which was originally promoted as a $10,000,000 concern.

The name of the company which was intended to make China independent of outside nations in one of the essential industries—sugar—is the China National Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. It is registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking. The directors are Lee Pay-yung (Lord Lee), President Li Yuan-hung, Chang Chien, Woo Yun-chia, Lao King-shou, Song Tieh-san, Tsao Yen-tse, Yen Chi-fang, M. Y. San, Wong Van-nien, and Chang Chih-sung.

China's annual sugar consumption is estimated at about 800,000 tons or about four pounds per capita. Of this amount about 450,000 tons is produced domestically from primitive mills while 350,000 tons is imported chiefly from British sources in Hongkong, from Japanese interests in Formosa and from the Dutch East Indies. The business opportunities presented in the development of a domestic sugar refining industry have long appealed to Chinese business men and in 1913-14 the Chinese government attempted to interest foreign capital in the enterprise by guaranteeing a certain amount of capital and income on the investment. This proposition came to naught partly due to the outbreak of the European War, so nothing further was done until about a year and a half ago a company was formed in Shanghai with an initial capital of $10,000,000 for the purpose of starting an extensive sugar refinery. Owing to the business depression only a quarter of the capital of about $2,500,000 was called in and serious work started.

In June 1921, M. Y. San, a confectionery manufacturer with plants in Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, accompanied by Chen Chi, a returned student and engineer and Yien Low-an, a government chemist, made an extensive trip of investigation to America and Europe. They made a survey of the principal plants in America especially the work of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett, California, one of the largest in the United States. Here they engaged Uno Hartman, as sugar expert. Mr. Hartman is a Berlin graduate and has had many years of European and American refining experience and at the time was superintendent of the plant at Crockett, Calif. After completing their work in the United States the Chinese investigators went to Europe and investigated plants in England, Belgium, Germany and France.

After returning home about ten manufacturers of sugar-refining machinery made tenders to the Chinese Company. The proposals came from Germany, England, and the United States. There were five American companies, Sayre-Kent of New York who were represented by L. E. Schiller through the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, the Honolulu Iron Works represented by Sam Stow, the Dyer Company of Cleveland represented by the American Trading Company with W. J. Blanchard as engineering expert in charge, the Cannon-Swenson Company of Chicago, represented by D. M. Kable of Chicago and W. J. Wayte represented by The Great China Corporation.

Mr. Hartman, the expert employed by the Chinese Company in an advisory capacity arrived in China in July, 1922 and the Chinese sent out a call for final quotations, for August 17, 1922. This date was later set for August 25 of the same month.

There are several stories in circulation regarding the action of the Chinese Board of Directors but it is reported on pretty good authority that Mr. Hartman graded six of the proposals in the following order:

1—Kent
2—Dyer
3—Harvey Engineering Co.
4—Honolulu Iron Works
5—W. J. Wayte
6—Rohde & Co.

Of the six he, however, recommended only two, those two being Kent and Dyer.

But neither of these proposals was accepted. The directors of the Sugar Company claimed the cost of these two plants to be beyond their curtailed capital—Kent's proposal was withdrawn, and Dyer made a new proposal.

After weeks of negotiation, the field simmered down to Dyer Company, Honolulu Iron Works and Rohde & Co., the proposals being graded in the order named. Eventually the Honolulu Iron Works withdrew from further active competition leaving but two competitors, that is, The Dyer Company and Rohde & Co.

Of these two proposals, the one submitted by The Dyer Company was recommended by Mr. Hartman, the Sugar Company expert, as the better and the more desirable.

On October 14 there was a final meeting of the board of directors and on the Monday following the representative of the American Trading Company received a letter signed by M. Y. San which stated, "*We regret we cannot accept your proposal, but take this opportunity of thanking you for your trouble, etc.*"

This is the place where the trouble apparently started, for certain directors claimed that there had not been a full representation when the decision to accept the German offer had been made. M. Y. San who was responsible for accepting the German offer claimed to hold the proxy of His Excellency Li Yuan-hung and this has brought the President of China into the controversy. Messrs. Song Tieh-san and Tsao Yen-tse who were at the meeting are reported to have refused to have anything further to do with the enterprise because the views of the American expert had not been consulted, and left the meeting.

The controversy resulting from the action of M. Y. San in signing the contract with the German company and the paying over of the bargain money without the alleged approval of a majority of the directors has resulted in the formation of an independent shareholders, association for the purpose of protecting themselves for investments made in stocks in the China National Sugar Refining Company. This organization as well as several individual members of the Board of Directors have been airing their case in the Chinese press, most of which has appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao*. A Chinese translator has made the following free summary of the controversy which has appeared up to the present:

"The dispute between the China National Sugar Refining Company (M. Y. San, Lou King-shou and Yen Chi-fang supposed to represent the company), and Song Tieh-san and Tsao Yen-tse, members of the Board of Directors of the company, is chiefly on the question of whether the awarding of the contract for machinery and plant to the German Rohde Company has been legally sanctioned by the Company.

"According to the announcement of the sugar company the awarding of the contract was sanctioned by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on October 14 when eight out of eleven were present or represented, five members being present personally, including Messrs. Song Tieh-san, and Tsao Yen-tse and three proxies which formed a quorum.

"On the other hand Song Tieh-san and Tsao Yen-tse announced that they were present at the meeting, but upon discussing the question of confirming the contract, owing to some disagreement, they retired before the meeting adjourned and strongly opposed the awarding of the contract to the Rohde Company, on the ground that the sanction of the contract was not formal, due to the fact that there were only three members present after they retired. It is also reported that of the three proxies which were claimed as being present only two were legitimate.

"The chief reason for opposing the contract by Song and Tsao are that by the terms of the contract, the bank's guarantee of the seller and registration in the consulate, were not all passed on by the board of directors, nor were all papers signed in a formal meeting of the board of directors

On December 1, the following appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* signed by the independent shareholders association:

"The members of the Association in protecting stocks invested and interests in the China National Sugar Refining Company, organized the Shareholders' Association. During this period the members of the Board of Directors opposed each other on the purchasing of the machinery. We are stockholders of the company and are interested in every action the company takes but as to what is the real trouble of this occasion we are unable to get any information. We, therefore, wrote Lord Lee, Chairman of the Board of Directors, several times and received his answer yesterday, after the perusing of which we learn that at the outset there were six tenderers who submitted specifications and quotations which were classified by our engineer, Mr. Hartman, with the Wah Chang Trading Corporation (representing the Syre-Kent Company of New York) at the head, Rohde and Company being the last on the list. Three firms tendered again for the second time and the proposal of the American Trading Company (representing the Dyer Company of Cleveland) was considered by Mr. Hartman as the best and most suitable one, while that of Rohde and Company was the most unbecoming. The Company had neither selected the best proposal of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, nor had they chosen the most suitable one from the American Trading Company, but out of all expectations they accepted the most unbecoming proposal from Rohde and Company. What is the idea of the officials of the company we are at a loss to know. The company has kept in service a well-known and most experienced sugar-refining engineer but would not admit his advice. Every one of the Board of Directors consented to sign the contract in a formal meeting when they were at the Han Yeh Ping tea party, but it does not come to fact. All these actions they have taken are obviously inconsistent with reason. If we, the shareholders, do not wake up and help each other in checking the actions of the company, we are likely to encounter a number of difficulties in the future." Note: There then follows a long translation of a letter which the Shareholders' Association received from Lord Lee, chairman of the Board of Directors, in which he likewise states his inability to understand the action of the directors of which he was chairman. There is also a copy of Mr. Hartman's report and minutes of a discussion participated in by Mr. Hartman and members of the Board.

The latest development in the controversy is that the Sugar Company officials are seeking a compromise through the chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. It is reported that the whole matter of awarding the contract shall be investigated by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the shareholders, association The result of this investigation is being awaited with interest.

The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH. D.

Editor, North China Star, Tientsin, Formerly Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China.

(*Continued from last issue*)

III

The statement of Dr. Wang, made on December 13, was given out to the press, and those familiar with the issue realized that the Twenty-one Demands were rapidly becoming an important Conference issue. But the subject had not yet aroused much public interest, in view of the rather complicated and unfamiliar questions involved, and also because other problems held the attention of the Washington correspondents, covering the Conference.

Mr. A. W. Fox, in the *Washington Post*, wrote on December 13:

"The question of spheres of influence" in China was taken up and provided an opportunity for Dr. Wang, of the Chinese delegation, to indirectly refer to Japan's position in Manchuria. The Chinese delegation asked that all the powers represented at the Conference disavow all claims to a sphere or spheres of interest or of influence or any special interest within the territory of China. The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow."

The statement made to the Committee by Dr. Wang on December 14, formally presented China's case. It was circulated the evening previous to each of the delegations, but was not given out to the public until after the Conference adjourned. It was in reply to this statement that Baron Shidehara read Japan's declaration on the day previous to the final adjournment of the Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION CONCERNING THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES OF MAY 25, 1915.

In compliance with the request of the Committee on the Pacific and Far Eastern Questions to furnish a list of restrictive stipulations from which China desires to be relieved, the Chinese Delegation had the honor to circulate yesterday a tentative list for the information of the Committee.

The first item in the list is "The Sino-Japanese Treaties and Exchange of Notes of May 25, 1915.

The history of these Treaties and Exchange of Notes may be briefly stated thus:

On January 18, 1915, China received without provocation a list of Twenty-one Demands from the Japanese government, which were arranged in Five Groups. The Chinese

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To all its customers in China and elsewhere, the A. O. B. C. wishes a very Happy New Year.

Even more than in the past it will be the aim of the institution during 1923 to render its depositors a friendly, personal banking service designed to meet fully all their financial needs.

THE

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

government and people were all opposed to them as being derogatory to China's sovereignty and independence.

On May 7, China was served with an ultimatum which was to expire at 5 p. m. on May 9 and which concluded with the following words:

"It is hereby declared that if no satisfactory reply is received before or at the specified time, the Imperial (Japanese) government will take what steps they may deem necessary."

Under such overwhelming pressure and with a view to preserving the peace of the Far East at a time when the Powers were embroiled in the World War, China accepted reluctantly these Demands with the exception of what is known as Group V which was "postponed for future negotiation," hoping that a day would come when China could have the opportunity to bring them up for reconsideration and cancellation.

The Treaties and Exchange of Notes made on May 25, 1915, in consequence of the aforementioned Demands may be summarized as follows:—

(A) *Treaty Respecting Shantung—*

1. Chinese government to give full assent to all matters upon which Japanese government may hereafter agree with German government regarding disposition of German rights and interests in Shantung.
2. China to approach Japanese capitalists for a loan if she decided to construct the railway from Chefoo or Lungkow to connect with Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, provided Germany abandons the privilege of financing the Chefoo-Weihsien line.
3. China to open by herself certain suitable places in Shantung for foreign residence and trade.
4. The present treaty to come into force on day of signature.

Exchange of Notes—

1. Within the province of Shantung or along its coast China will lease or cede no territory or island to any foreign Power.
2. The places to be opened by China as commercial ports will be selected, and the regulations, therefore drawn up, after consultation with Japanese Minister.
3. When, after the termination of the war, the territory of Kiaochow Bay is completely left to Japan's free disposal, Japan will restore said leased territory to China under following conditions:—
   (a) The whole of Kiaochow Bay to be opened as commercial port.
   (b) A concession under exclusive jurisdiction of Japan to be established at a place designated by Japanese government.
   (c) As regards the disposal to be made of buildings and properties of Germany and procedure relating thereto, Japan and China shall mutually arrange before the restoration.

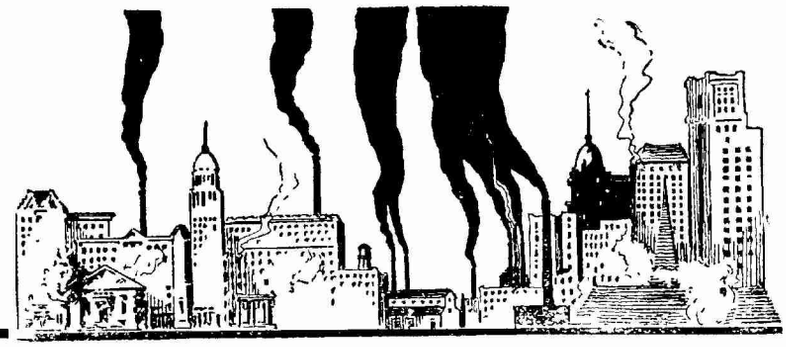
(B) *Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia—*

1. Term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and terms of South Manchurian Railway and Antung-Mukden Railway to be extended to 99 years.

Subjects

2. Japanese in South Manchuria to lease land, by negotiation, necessary for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacture or for prosecuting agricultural enterprises.
3. Japanese subjects free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and to engage in business and manufacture of any kind whatsoever.
4. Should Japanese and Chinese desire jointly to undertake agricultural enterprises and industries incidental thereto, Chinese government to give its permission.
5. Japanese subjects referred to in preceding three articles, besides being required to register with local authorities passports, which they must procure under existing regulations, also to submit to China's police laws and ordinances and taxation.

Civil and criminal cases in which the defendants are Japanese to be tried by Japanese Consul; those in which defendants are Chinese, by Chinese authorities. An officer in either case to be deputed to attend proceeding. But mixed civil cases between Chinese and Japanese relating to land, to be tried by delegates of both nations conjointly in accordance with Chinese law and local usage.



Mechanical Equipment and Supplies

Machine Shop Equipment
Mechanical Transmission Material
Belting, Packing, Graphite and Asbestos Mechanical Goods
Stationary and Marine Oil Engines
Steam Boilers and Engines
Power, Steam and Centrifugal Pumps
Water Meters, Gauges and Instruments
Flour, Oil and Cement Mill Equipment
Mining Equipment, Blasting Materials
Surveying, Drafting and Assaying Instruments and Supplies
Hoists, Concrete Mixers, Ice Making Plants

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Branch Offices Throughout China

M28

When in future, the judicial system in said region is completely reformed, all civil and criminal cases concerning Japanese subjects shall be tried entirely by Chinese law courts.

6. China to open by herself certain suitable places in Eastern Inner Mongolia for foreign residence and trade.
7. China to make speedily a fundamental revision of Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan Agreement; taking as standard the provisions in railway agreements heretofore made between China and foreign financiers.

When, in future, more advantageous terms than those now existing are granted to foreign financiers in connection with railway loans, the above agreement to be again revised according to Japan's wishes.

8. All existing treaties between China and Japan relating to Manchuria except otherwise provided for by this treaty, to remain in force.
9. The present treaty to come into force on day of signature.

Exchange of Notes

1. Term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny to expire in 1997. The date for restoration of South Manchurian Railway to China to fall due in 2002. Article 21 in original South Manchurian Railway Agreement providing for redemption by China after 36 years from date of opening to traffic, hereby cancelled. Term of Antung-Mukden Railway to expire in 2007.
2. The places to be opened by China as commercial ports will be selected, and the regulations therefore drawn up, after consultation with Japanese Minister.
3. Japanese subjects, as soon as possible, to investigate and select mines in ten specified mining areas in South Manchuria except those being prospected for or worked, and Chinese government to permit them to prospect or work the same; before the Mining Regulations are definitely settled, the practice at present in force to be followed.
4. China to provide funds for building necessary railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. If foreign capital is required, China to negotiate for a loan with Japanese capitalists first.
5. Hereafter if foreign advisers or instructors on political, financial, military, or police matters are to be employed in South Manchuria, Japanese to be employed first.
6. "Lease by negotiation" (Article 2) understood to imply a long term lease of not more than 30 years and also possibility of unconditional renewal.
7. Chinese authorities to notify Japanese Consul of the Police laws and ordinances and taxation to which Japanese subjects shall submit, so as to come to an understanding with him before enforcement.
8. Operation of Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 to be postponed for a period of three months from date of signature of treaty.
9. If, in future, Hanyehping Company and Japanese capitalists agree upon co-operation, Chinese government to give forthwith its permission.

Chinese government not to confiscate said Company; nor without consent of Japanese capitalists, to convert it into state enterprise; nor cause it to borrow and use foreign capital other than Japanese.

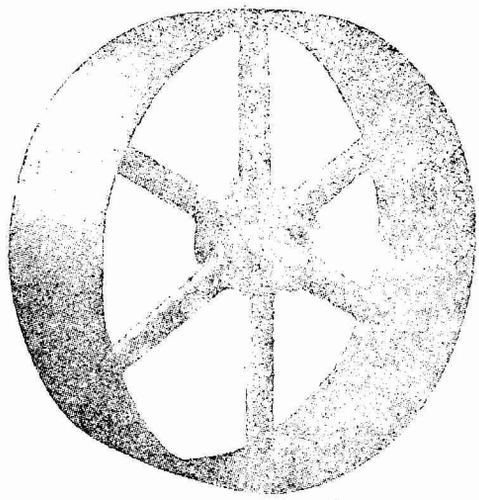
10. Chinese government has given no permission to foreign nations to construct on the coast of Fukien Province, dockyards, coaling stations for military use, naval bases, or to set up other military establishment; nor does it intend to borrow foreign capital for purpose of setting up above-mentioned establishments.

It is clear from the above summary that these Treaties and Exchange of Notes affect vitally the very existence, independence and integrity of China.

In the common interests of the Powers as well as of China, and in conformity with the principles relating to China already adopted by the Committee, the Chinese Delegation urges that the said Treaties and Exchange of Notes be reconsidered and cancelled.

The official version of what took place is described in the communique, issued to the press, as follows:

"The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions met this morning December 14, at 11 o'clock. The



Cast Iron Pulleys are Superior to others for power transmission.

Power Transmission Machinery includes shafting coupling, hangers, pillow blocks, pulleys, friction clutches, belt tighteners, floor stands, quill drives, and, also, rope transmission equipment,

We Design and Install a Complete Line of Power Transmission Machinery

Write or call for full particulars. Our engineers are always prepared to co-operate in making the best possible selections.

T. B. Wood's Sons, Co.

World Known Mfrs. of Power Transmission Appliances.

Sole Agent in China

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

Telegraphic: 7006

8 and 9 Ningpo Road

SHANGHAI

Telephones
C.—5387
C.—5388
C.—5389

23-241

THE NEW RUSSIA

A Political and Economic Weekly Review

Devoted to Russian Affairs

Read our

Articles

and

Economic Notes

to be well and regularly informed about Russia.

Trial copy sent on request.

37 Bubbling Well Road,

Shanghai.

Special Rates for Students, Teachers, and Educational Institutions.

committee took up the question of 'Spheres of influence' and special interests in China and the chairman stated that in view of the situation with regard to the matter of naval armament it seemed advisable to give an opportunity for necessary conversations and discussions and also for meetings of the subcommittee on naval armament in order that an agreement on this subject should be reached at the earliest possible moment. It was also a fact that at this time the Chinese and Japanese delegations were concerned with the Shantung conversations and in order that the greatest progress could be made in the conference, the chairman took the liberty of suggesting that the general committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions should have a short session this morning and then should take a recess subject to the call of the chairman. This suggestion was unanimously approved."

What happened in the Committee is reported by Mr. Fox in the *Post* of December 15th as follows:

"The Twenty-one Demands and the rights which the Japanese obtained in Manchuria as a result of them were yesterday put squarely before the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern affairs by Dr. Wang, of the Chinese delegation, when he outlined China's position on "spheres of influence."

The subject of "spheres of influence" had previously been discussed by the committee, but it was not until yesterday that it was presented in direct connection with the much-talked-of Twenty-one Demands which Japan in 1915 forced upon China after giving her a 48-hour ultimatum.

In these demands, presented to China when the rest of the world was concentrating its attention on the great war, Japan asked China to recognize the predominant position of the Japanese in south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia. Article 1 demanded that the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and the term respecting the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway be extended for a further period of 99 years.

The demands were divided into five groups, each giving Japan rights in China far in excess of those obtained by any other foreign power,

The Chinese resisted as well as they could without the assistance of any outside nations, but in May 1915, the Peking government had to yield to the Japanese on many points, which were set forth in a treaty and various notes.

The main advantage Japan gained in this treaty was the extension for 99 years of the lease and the railway agreement, but at the same time she gained many other advantages which gave her nationals extensive privileges in Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia.

These privileges, based on the Twenty-one Demands, constitute for Japan a special position in Manchuria. On numerous occasions the Japanese have attempted to obtain from the powers official recognition of this special position in Manchuria.

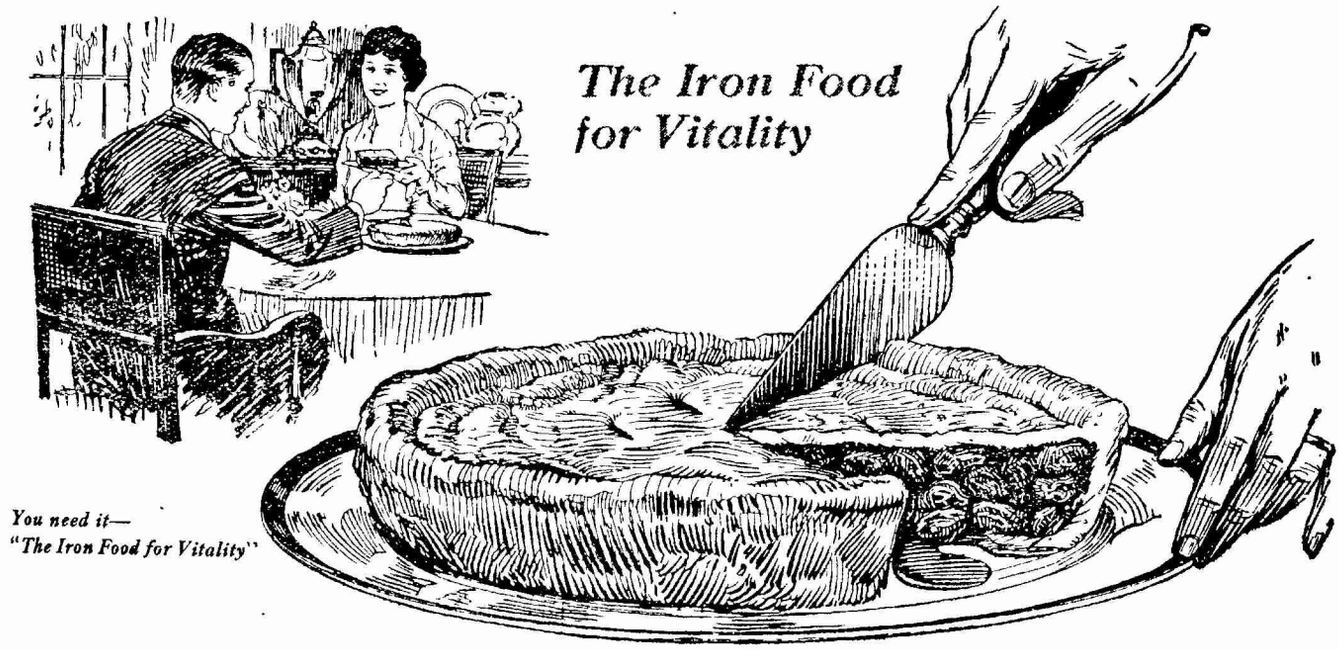
The latest effort was Mr. Hanihara's interpretation of the consortium agreement as a recognition on the part of the American, British and French governments of Japan's special interest.

In bringing this matter to the attention of the conference, Dr. Wang presented it under the subject of "spheres of influence." His memorandum, distributed to the delegates on Tuesday evening, contained a long list of treaties and notes which he claimed attempted to establish for various foreign powers those "spheres of influence" which Mr. Balfour at a previous meeting had declared now to be a thing of the past.

The United States is likewise on record as opposed to the continuance of "spheres of influence" in China. In fact, every power, now represented at the conference, including Japan, has through its formal acceptance of the Root principles committed itself to the abolition of anything resembling special spheres of influence in China.

Thus when Dr. Wang brought the Twenty-one Demands before the committee in their inevitable connection with "spheres of influence," a subject already on the agenda, the Japanese were in a particularly delicate position. This they met by requesting time to prepare a statement of their position. It was at this point that the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

By this time the Twenty-one Demands had become so much of an issue in the press that the Japanese started a



Iron and Energy

Take them in a pie that you will crave because of its luscious flavor

When made correctly Raisin Pie rules in its own right as the Pie Supreme—the favorite food-dessert.

Do you use a recipe like this one—have you ever tasted raisin pie made exactly in this way?

If not, you do not know real raisin pie—the flavory, energy producing dessert that furnishes the blood with food-iron and keeps vitality up to par.

You need but a small bit of iron daily but that need is vital.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Use Sun-Maid Raisins, made from California's finest table grapes—American raisins, processed and packed immaculately in a great modern California plant.

Seeded (seeds removed); Seedless (grown without seeds); Clusters (on the stem). Also a fine, ever-ready dessert.

Raisins are cheaper by 30 per cent than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

Delicious raisin pie and raisin bread are sold by bake shops and groceries everywhere. Buy of them to save baking at home. *Real* raisin pie is made with *lots of raisins.* Insist on it. First-class bakers do not stint.

Mail the coupon for free book of tested recipes which describes 100 attractive ways to serve

Real Raisin Pie

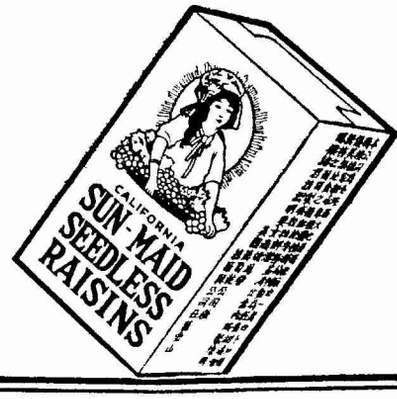
2 cups Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins
2 cups water
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon corn starch
1 teaspoon sugar

Wash the raisins, put in saucepan with 1 cup cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Add sugar, salt and corn starch, which has been mixed with 1 cup cold water. Boil 3 minutes; add lemon juice. Pour in pie tin which has been lined with crust, while hot cover; brush top with cold milk and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Stewed Raisins

Cover Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins with cold water and add a slice of lemon or orange. Place on fire; bring to a boil and allow to simmer for one hour. Sugar may be added but is not necessary, as Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins contain 75 percent natural fruit sugar.

All measurements for these recipes are level.



Cut This Out and Send It

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers
3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Please send me copy of your free book "Sun-Maid Recipes."

Name.....

Street .....

City .....

INSURANCE?
Call the A. A. U.

Shanghai: Central 1044
Hankow: 1358
Tientsin: South 574

Policies Issued in all Currencies

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES IN THE CHINA, NEW YORK OR LONDON MARKETS

AMERICAN-ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Fire and Marine Insurance

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Vladivostok.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

23-244

campaign against the "nagging and pin-pricking attitude in the Conference."

Mr. K. K. Kawakami, special correspondent of the *Jiji-Shimpo*, of Tokyo, wrote in the *Washington Post*:

"The injection of the so-called Twenty-one Demands into the conference should not be taken seriously. The Chinese delegates themselves are not taking it seriously. It is the old game of playing to the gallery, or maybe, of passing the buck."

If China were guided not by pur-blind immature youths, but by statesmen of vision, courage and sound sense, she would realize the folly of the nagging and pin-pricking attitude she is taking toward Japan and would see the wisdom of burying the hatchet and shaking hands with Japan, to which she is bound by ties of racial and cultural similarity and whose cooperation she would in the end have to seek. A far-seeing, courageous China might say to Japan something like this:

"Japan, we do not like some of the things you have done to us in recent years. We want you to mend your ways and undo some of the bad things you have done. At the same time we realize our past mistakes in dealing with you. We admit that it was China which provoked the war of 1895 over Korea. We confess we invited Russia to Manchuria for the purpose of defeating you and wreaking vengeance upon you. It was due to our intrigue that you had to fight Russia and stake your very existence upon struggle. You had to sacrifice 100,000 lives and $1,000,000,000 because of our folly and intrigue. We repent our sin. We will not ask you to give up the leased territory at Dairen or the South Manchuria Railway as long as the lease of 99 years acquired by treaty lasts.

"Moveover, we will cooperate with you in the economic development of Manchuria, for we appreciate your predicament due to lack of raw materials in your country. On your part, you must give up the policy of aggression to which your militarists have been inclined. You must be more considerate and sympathetic toward us. We are neighbors. We are of the same culture and blood. Let us be friends, and cooperate with each other for the shaping of Asia's destiny!"

If China takes this attitude, Japan will be more than glad to accept the overture. It would, of course, be fine for China if Japan could be altruistic enough to withdraw completely from Manchuria, but this would be asking Japan to perform the impossible. Remember that every inch of the Manchurian soil she now holds and the vast territories around it was soaked with Japanese blood in the titanic war that was forced upon her by Russia because of intrigue concocted by the late Li Hung-Chang.

But for Japan's victory in that war, China would have ceased to exist as an independent state. To-day, conditions in Manchuria, bordering upon turbulent, lawless Siberia, are far from reassuring. Japan feels impelled to remain where she is until she is absolutely sure that she will never be compelled to fight in Manchuria for the sake of China's integrity.

There is now nothing to be discussed about the Twenty-one Demands except to say that they are buried in the grave of history. The treaties resulting from those demands give Japan only two-thirds of what she asked for. They were concluded after a deliberation of five months. If their validity is to be disputed seven years after their conclusion Japan may have to ask China to scrap many of the treaties and agreements she has concluded with other foreign powers under circumstances similar to those in which the Chino-Japanese agreements of 1915 were born.

For China to dispute the validity of those treaties would be the most sinister practice of diplomacy. In 1918, that is, almost four years after the signing of the treaties of 1915, China took advantage of those treaties and asked Japan to advance a handsome sum on projected railways in Shantung. This negotiation was initiated by the Chinese government. The result was that the Japanese government persuaded Tokyo bankers to advance $10 000,000 gold to China in September 1918. By this deal China not only confirmed the validity of the treaties of 1918, but derived material benefit from them. Now she comes to Washington blandly disputing their validity. If this is not Machiavellianism, what is it?

(To Be Continued in an Early Issue of the Weekly Review.)

TOURIST SHOPPING GUIDE

Mail Orders Promptly Attended

HIP SENG COMPANY
21 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Specializing in all kinds of
REALLACES, EMBROIDERIES, ART LINENS, NOVELTIES.
A higher grade at lower price.

FURS & SILKS
LAOU KIU CHWANG
128P Nanking Road

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BEST FOR SILKS
LAOU KIU LUEN
P424 Nanking Road

CHINA HANDWORK CO.
Drawn-work, Embroidery, Silk Goods, Laces, Mandarin Costumes, Novelties
17 Nanking Road
(next to Watson's Dispensary)

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY
Supplies, Developing Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture
BURR PHOTO CO.
2 Broadway
Opposite Astor House

SCENIC Cards & Books
Famous
Chinese drawings and Writings
Best in the Orient.
Commercial Press, Ltd.
C 453 Honan Road

RUGS
CHINESE CARPET & RUG FACTORY
163 Broadway, Shanghai.

JEWELRY & CURIOS
Jades, Porcelains, Amber, Ivory, etc., etc.
TUCK CHANG & CO.
1285 Broadway

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
for
Candies, Pastry and Refreshment
36 Nanking Road

FILMS DEVELOPED
FREE We Charge for Printing Only
YOUNG PHOTO CO.
P528 Nanking Road

Color Cross-stitch, Embroidery, Swatow Drawn-work, Laces and Beads
CHI CHANG CO.
1297 Broadway

BOOKS ON
CHINA
Technical, Business, Fiction
CHINESE AMERICAN Publishing Company
25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

RICHTERMAN'S
Exceptional Bargains in Jewelry, Antiques, Furs, etc.
2 Nanking Road
Goods Taken for Sale on Commission

HAND-MADE DRAWN-WORK
LACES, EMBROIDERIES
SENG CHUN & CO.
A1295 Broadway

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Shanghai Agency

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

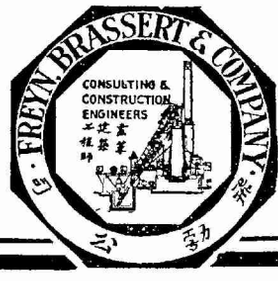
1B Nanking Road
Cable address—SOLANO
Tel:—C. 5056 C. 5057

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Cable: FREYN
Chicago



London Office:
38 Victoria St., Westminster
Cable: VILVALLE
London

Cotton Goods Exchange Dedicates New Building

The new building of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange at 21, Avenue Edward VII Shanghai, was formally opened on January 1, and was attended by more than 4,000 Chinese and foreigners. H. Y. Moh, the cotton expert in China, gave the dedication address. In part Mr. Moh told of the history of the cotton industry in China, which he said was in its infant stage now as compared with other countries in the cotton manufacturing business. While financial conditions and the standard of living was not developing, therefore the purchasing power remains undeveloped and the yearly import of cotton goods during the ten years of the Republic reached an average of Mex. $300,000,000.

Mr. Moh said that cotton manufacturing was centered in Shanghai and due to this cause the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange was organized in Shanghai, through the joint efforts of the yarn and cloth merchants and the cotton mills of the whole of China. In order to understand the intimate relations that the Cotton Goods Exchange bears to the development of the cotton industry, it is necessary to point out a few concrete instances in the trade of cotton and cotton yarn in the past few years. Mr. Moh continued:

"In January of 1920 when the price of cotton yarn was at its highest, both the cotton mills and yarn dealers sold ahead large lots of cotton yarn of future delivery. In the following months the price dropped down as much as Tls.80 per bale. The difference was so great that the purchasers of the yarn were no longer able to stand to the terms in the contracts and as a result the sellers suffered considerable losses. Then, in April of last year, most of the cotton mills bought in full supplies of raw cotton of future delivery at the cheapest price. The price steadily rose afterwards until the difference between the highest and the lowest within the time of delivery was over Tls 14 per picul, so that the sellers of the cotton could not abide by the agreements and had to ask for special compromises which meant big sacrifices on the part of the buyers. Such business transactions, void of a proper security, are really a hindrance to the trade in cotton and cotton products and the development of the cotton industry. Exchanges not only have the function of standardizing the prices of goods, but act as security of both the selling and buying parties. They help to establish confidence in business and increase efficiency in trade. It is in these that the purpose of establishing the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange lies."

China's Export of Domestically Manufactured Cotton Goods

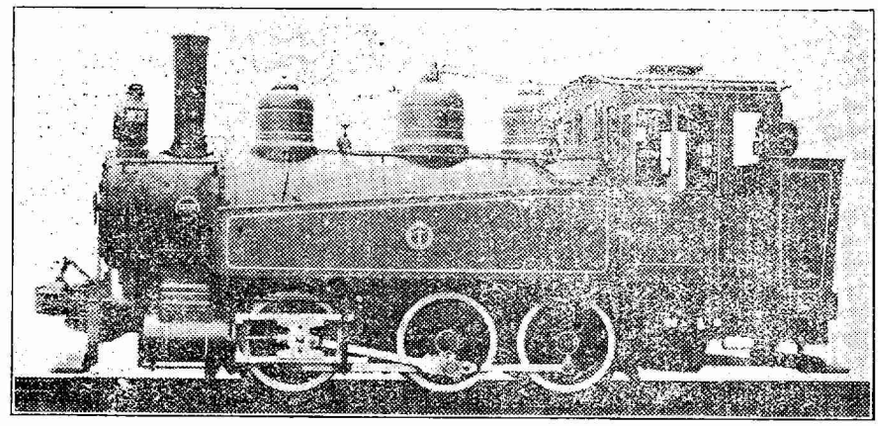
It is not generally known that China exports a certain amount of cotton goods. She is of course a gigantic purchaser—her purchases being a little over 200 million Hk. Taels worth annually—but it is generally agreed that the time is rapidly approaching when she will be able to supply a much larger proportion of the cheaper cotton goods required for domestic consumption. Last year we notice among her exports to foreign countries are listed shirtings, sheetings, drills and jeans, nankeens, fancy cloth, blankets counterpanes, and towels in addition to Hk. Tls. 150,521 of cotton yarn. China, of course, ranks third among the cotton producing countries of the world, a fact which, however, is not generally known. No activity in the modern agricultural development of China is more noticeable than the improvement in cotton cultivation. The average crop of America may be said to be between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 bales, that of India about 4,000,000 bales (steadily increasing in quantity and quality) and that of China is very conservatively estimated to be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bales. By "bales" is meant the American bale which is roughly 4 piculs in weight. China, therefore, is producing, without any special effort, with very little help from her government in the way of experimental farms, seed selection or expert advice, a crop equal to possibly a seventh of that of the United States. We have always contended that it would be no great task to make China the world's greatest cotton country. Judging by the progress made during the last two or three years, that time is now considerably nearer, and it is likely that the figures for 1931 will render those we have quoted at the commencement of this note insignificant indeed.—*From Finance and Commerce.*

BALDWIN

Quality Insures Service

Governments and Industrial corporations about to place orders for motive power of any type should give the most careful study and attention to design and equipment. Baldwin Industrial Locomotives are known throughout the entire world by reason of correct design, especially suited to the requirements of service.

SIX-WHEELED SHUNTING ENGINE BUILT FOR HOKKAIDO KOGYO, TETSUDO, K. K. (JAPAN)
Gauge, 3 feet 6 inches
Cylinders, 13 inches x 20 inches
Working pressure, 170 pounds
Fuel, soft coal
Driving wheels, diameter, 40½ inches
Weight, 72,700 pounds



In the shunting engine illustrated, a few of the characteristic Baldwin features are as follows:—

Accessibility of all parts for repair or replacement.

Convenience in cab for engineman and ample room for firing.

Low center of gravity. Can be safely operated over rough and uneven tracks and sharp curves.

Exceptionally well equalized. Can be operated with minimum injury to tracks.

Tires are of a specially hard material best adapted for maximum life to both tread and flange.

Springs conveniently placed on short saddles directly over the journal boxes and connected with equalizing levers in the same plane.

Bar frames are of extra heavy section. Their "open" character adapts them especially to the convenient placing of equalizing levers and machinery.

Unusually large journals for driving axles and crank pins, insuring maximum life with minimum wear.

A balanced throttle with a latched lever. This type is more positive and convenient than the slide throttle and rotating crank.

Side tanks are sloped forward to give the driver a clear view ahead when coupling or manouvering.

Both hand and steam brakes are provided. The Baldwin steam brake is the most efficient yet devised.

Lubrication is by condensing sight feed lubricator in the cab, giving positive and economic operation. This system will be found superior to lubrication by mechanical means. All oil cups on wearing parts are easy of access.

Rocking bar type grates are easy to operate and economical of fuel.

A most important feature of Baldwin construction which will appeal to purchasers of motive power is that all materials used are in accordance with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, an association of international repute. This insures highest quality. Our nearest representative is at your command at any time.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

AGENTS

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P.I. and New York
Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China
E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China
J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan
J. M. Wright, Bandoeng, Java, D.E.I.
J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria
F. T. Slayton, Temple Chambers, Old Post Office St., Calcutta

LOCOMOTIVES

23-247

Start the New Year Right

THERE is no better way to start the New Year *right* than by taking out a life insurance policy. This is something that must be not merely a good resolution, but must be materialized without delay.

THE old year has probably increased your *responsibility* to your dependents, but it has decreased your *insurability*. Every year that passes works the same change.

INSURANCE on your life is cheaper today than it will be a year hence, and it is sound business sense to get it now. You can face the world with a happy heart in the confidence that you have made provision for your dependents through a life insurance policy in a sound company.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Operating under American Charter.
Main Office: 15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

Men and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carney on Wednesday, December 27, at St. Mary's hospital, Shanghai.

Dr. J. H. Reisner, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Nanking University, was in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

George R. Coleman, of Elbrook Incorporated, 51 Kiangse Road, Shanghai and New York, departed on a business trip to New York last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Jackson Casse of New York were in Shanghai last week. Mr. Casse is president of the Mosler Safe Company of New York.

Frank Williams of the American Trading Company, Tientsin, is in Shanghai this week, enroute to America. Mr. Williams is accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

The annual meeting of the American Association of China will be held on Tuesday, January 9, 1923 at 5.30 p.m., at the American Club, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation accompanied by Mrs. Li expected to depart this week for a trip to Manila, Hongkong and Canton to be gone several weeks.

W. C. Lowdermilk, formerly connected with the U. S. Forestry Service and now connected with the Department of Agriculture, Nanking University, was in Shanghai last week on business.

A. Hershler, representative of the Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y., arrived in Shanghai recently on a business tour of the Far East connected with the firm.

Ginarn Lao, formerly manager of the Bank of Canton in New York who has been in Hongkong for several months has returned to Shanghai where he will be connected with the Bank of Canton here.

Martin R. Nicholson, U. S. Treasury Attaché, has arrived in Shanghai, and will work in cooperation with the American Consulate-General in making a study of the market values of imports from China into America.

Thomas A. Morgan, vice-president of the Sperry Gyroscope Company of New York was in Shanghai last week on business. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morgan and they were on their way back to Tokyo after a trip to South China and Manila.

Copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Labor and Industrial Conditions in China," recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington have been received in Shanghai and may be obtained without charge by applying to the office of the U. S. Commercial Attache in the Robert Dollar building.

The new schedule of the Ford Motor Car Company at Detroit, Michigan, is 6,500 cars daily to take care of the increased demand arising from the recently announced reduction of price to G. $298. One of the American journals devoted to the motor industry predicted that 3,000,000 cars of all makes will be produced in the United States during 1923.

The United States Post Office was closed to business on December 31, when the last mail to go to America from that post office was despatched. According to a report, Mr. Kenake, assistant postmaster, was the recipient of a large etched silver plaque depicting a typical Chinese landscape, and bearing an inscription suitable to the occasion, from the Chinese staff as a token of their good will.

According to an announcement the Admiral Oriental Line and Pacific Mail Steamship Company have made a reduction in first class passenger rates from Shanghai to Europe by way of San Francisco and New York, effective on and from January 1, 1923. The former rate to Europe was in gold dollars based on £146. The new rate £120, is payable in local currency and second class fares will be reduced accordingly.

According to the New York *Journal of Commerce* for November 29, the Robert Dollar Steamship Company has purchased pier and terminal property in New York located at Hunt's Point in the Bronx and facing on the East River. The property is adjacent to three of the main trunk line railways and is said to be admirably situated for piers. According to the announcement, the Dollar property may be included in a general dock improvement scheme under contemplation by the New York Port Authority involving an expenditure of approximately G. $4,000,000.

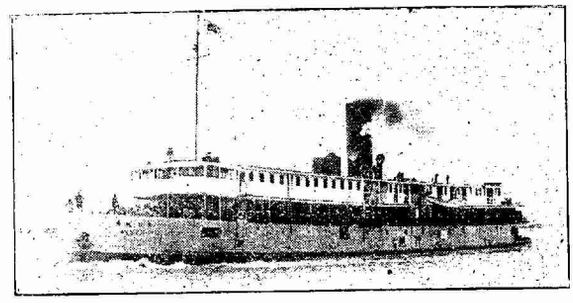
A three days' conference of heads of American Schools in the Far East was in session in Shanghai last week. Many principals, teachers and directors of various American schools conferred on subjects covering a large field, having to do with school buildings, curricula, free text books, cooperative solicitation of funds in the United States, including an appeal for financial assistance from the U. S. government, question of securing teachers from U. S., salaries and allowances, physical and educational records, school accounting and fees, etc. While the visiting conferees were in Shanghai they

(*Continued on page 226*)

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Passenger & Cargo Steamer Specially Designed and Built for the Upper Yangtse Service between Ichang & Chungking

Dimensions:

Length	206'—0"
Breadth	31'—0"
Draft loaded	8'—0"
Mean Speed at Official Trial	15.6 Knots per hour.

This steamer is the tenth vessel of the well-known "Loong Mow" class built by the Kiangnan Dock, and the fifth built for Japanese interests.

Cable Address: SINODOCK **Telephone: C—1676 C—1678**

THE

KEARNY CO.

INC.

Purchasing Agents for
Missions and Missionaries

Agents for

FULLER PAINTS
OILS, and
VARNISHES
(Stocks Carried)

UNION HAT CO.
Full line of
Spring hats for
women & men
arriving Dec. 5

2nd Floor, GLEN BUILDING, 1 Peking Road
SHANGHAI

Cable Address
All Codes

Telephone
C. 5558

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO. LT'D
亞洲建業公司
A D C

3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

The Twelve Grea

The standing of the leading candidates including all votes, received up to midnight of Sunday, December 31, the close of the contest, is as follows:

CHU PAO SAN (朱葆三) 5
CHI SHIH YUAN (齊變元) 5
CHENG CHING-YI (誠靜怡) 59
CHANG CHIEN (張　謇) 915
CHEN CHIUNG MING (陳炯明) 378
CHEN, K. P. (陳光甫) 33
CHIANG MON LING (蔣夢麟) 78
CHIN YUN PENG (靳雲鵬) 13
CHOW TSU CHI (周自齊) 12
CHANG PO LING (張伯令) 136
CHANG TSO LING (張作霖) 131
CHEN TU HSIU (陳獨秀) 148
CHANG FU LAI (張福來) 9
CHANG CHI (張　繼) 30
CHAO HENG-TI (趙恒惕) 10
CHANG TAI YEN (章太炎) 323
CHANG SIH CHAO (章士釗) 33
CHOW PING HUNG (周秉衡) 14
CHIANG KAN FU (江亢虎) 44
CHEN KIA KENG (陳嘉庚) 67
CHU CHIN LAN (朱慶瀾) 25
CHEN, S. P. (陳祀邦) 22
CHANG ZUNG I (張純一) 8
CHIEN, Y. M. (錢新之) 8
CHANG MAO CHUN (張默君女士) 17
CHANG YI LING (張一麟) 11
CHANG CHUN LI (張君勱) 7
CHIANG VE CHIAO (蔣維喬) 4
CHANG TAN FU (張丹斧) 6
CHEN CHIN TAO (陳錦濤) 11
CHU CHANG (居　正) 5
CHIN QUAN (慶　寬) 4
CHU YUN KEE (朱運基) 5
CHUI CHONG FUN (崔蟲芬) 9
CHANG YU KUN (張玉崑) 6
CHEN TSE CHIN (陳芝琴) 4
CHAO TIEN LING (趙天麟) 5
CHEN SHI (陳　時) 12
CHIANG CHUN CHEN (蔣中正) 4
CHAO, Y. R. (趙元任) 4
CHIANG TSO PIN (蔣作賓) 6
CHU YIN KUANG (屈映光) 11
CHANG MON PEH (張夢白) 10
CHANG HSUN (張　勳) 8
CHEN YU MAO (陳玉謀) 4
CHAO ER SUN (趙爾巽) 7
CHANG HSUEH LIANG (張學良) 7
CHOW TSO JEN (周作人) 4
CHU CHAO HSIN (朱兆莘) 14
CHOW HSUEH HSI (周學熙) 5
CHIANG FANG TSING (蔣方震) 14
CHANG HU (張　弧) 5
DUNG KAN (董　康) 105
DANG HSI OEN (鄧錫侯) 4
FU PING YU (傅秉如) 4
FANG YUEN LIEN (范源濂) 39
FENG YU HSIANG (馮玉祥) 1217
FONG F. SEC (鄺富灼) 49
FANG HSU TUNG (范旭東) 8
FENG HSI YUNG (馮熙運) 13
GOW EN HUNG (高恩洪) 37
HU SUH (胡　適) 613
HWANG YEN PEI (黃炎培) 178
HSU SHU CHENG (徐樹錚) 121
HSU CHONG CHI (許崇智) 52
HAN KUO CHUN (韓國鈞) 11
HSUNG SHAO HAO (熊少豪) 7
HSU SHIH CHANG (徐世昌) 25
HWANG HU (黃　郛) 8
HSIUNG KI WU (熊克武) 4
HSU SHIH YIN (許世英) 5
HSU KUN KUANG (許崑光) 6
HO HAI MING (何海鳴) 8
HSIUNG HSI LING (熊希齡) 92
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN (徐　謙) 121

HU HAN MING (胡漢民) 75
HU LIN (胡林政之) 5
HWANG DAH WEI (黃大偉) 5
HAN CHIN WU (韓儁湖) 5
JAO HAN ZIANG (饒漢祥) 5
KAN CHU NAM (簡照南) 54
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K. (顧維鈞) 1211
KUO, P. W. (郭秉文) 181
KAN YU-WEI (康有爲) 155
KU HUNG-MING (辜鴻明) 29
KING, KUNGPEH T. (金紹城) 23
KIANG, C. C. (江長川) 6
KUO MU JO (郭沫若) 7
KOO CHI JEN (顧子仁) 33
LIN DAU YANG (凌道陽) 6
LI SHEK CHUN (李石曾) 13
LI LIEH CHUN (李烈鈞) 237
LI YUAN HUNG (黎元洪) 671
LIANG CHI CHAO (梁啓超) 474
LU YUNG HSIANG (盧永祥) 47
LIAO CHUNG-HAI (廖仲愷) 34
LO CHING YU (羅振玉) 14
LI TENG HUI (李登輝) 33

First Group

1 Sun Yat Sen.....(孫中山) 1315
2 Feng Yu Hsiang.....(馮玉祥) 1217
3 V. K. Wellington Koo...(顧維鈞) 1211
4 Wang Chun Hui.....(王寵惠) 1117
5 Wu Pei Fu.....(吳佩孚) 895
6 Tsai Yuan Pei.....(蔡元培) 969
7 C. T. Wang.....(王正廷) 925
8 Chang Chien.....(張　謇) 915
9 Yen Hsi Shan.....(閻錫山) 742
10 David Z. T. Yui.....(余日章) 703
11 Li Yuan Hung.....(黎元洪) 671
12 Hu Suh.....(胡　適) 613

Second Group

13 W. W. Yen.....(顏惠慶) 513
14 Liang Chi Chao.....(梁啓超) 474
15 Chen Chiung Ming.....(陳炯明) 378
16 Tuan Chi Jui.....(段祺瑞) 356
17 Chang Tai Yen.....(章太炎) 328
18 Sao-ke Alfred Sze.....(施肇基) 278
19 C. C. Nieh.....(聶雲臺) 252
20 Li Lieh Chun.....(李烈鈞) 237
21 Tang Shao-yi.....(唐紹儀) 222
22 P. W. Kuo.....(郭秉文) 181
23 Hwang Yin Pei.....(黃炎培) 178
24 Kan Yu Wei.....(康有爲) 155

LI, H. TROUT (李宜之) 16
LI MING CHUNG (李鳴鐘) 5
LIANG SHIH YI (梁士詒) 28
LIANG SUH MING (梁漱溟) 12
LO CHING HSIANG (陸徵祥) 13
LIN SUN (林　森) 13
LO, R. Y. (羅運炎) 10
LING CHANG MING (林長民) 13
LIU CHEN HOU (劉承厚) 4
LIU SIANG (劉　湘) 5
LIANG TING FANG (梁鼎芬) 4
LING FU (林　虎) 4
LIU CHENG SU (劉懲俗) 4
LI KUN YUEN (李根源) 4
LI TING HSIN (李廷新) 7
LO WEN KAN (羅文幹) 15
LIU TING FANG (劉廷芳) 7
LIN CHIN NAN (林琴南) 15
LI HOU CHI (李厚基) 4
MEI LAN FANG (梅蘭芳) 89
MOH, H. Y. (穆藕初) 123
MA CHUN WU (馬君武) 62
MA YIN CHU (馬寅初) 22

MO TSENG ZIANG (懋增祥) 4
MA SOO (馬　素) 5
NIEH, C. C. (聶雲臺) 252
OUYANG YU CHAI (歐陽予倩) 8
PAN LAI TSEN (潘萊臣) 22
PAN CHIH WU (潘植我) 4
PAH WEN WEI (柏文蔚) 5
QUO TAI CHI (郭泰祺) 8
SUNG HAN CHANG (宋漢章) 58
SUN HUNG YI (孫洪伊) 55
SUN YAT SEN (孫中山) 1315
SZE, SAO-KE ALFRED (施肇基) 278
SHEN CHU SHU (盛竹書) 4
SAH CHEN-PING (薩鎭冰) 108
SAN, M. Y. (馬玉山) 49
STONE, DR. MARY (石美玉) 29
SUN KO (孫　科) 20
SAH FU MOH (薩福懋) 4
SIH TOH BI (薛篤弼) 4
SHIAO PAH YEN (蕭伯嚴) 4
SUN DAH PON (孫大鵬) 4
TAN YEN KAI (譚延闓) 26
TAN CHI YAO (唐繼堯) 64
TANG SHAO-YI (唐紹儀) 222
TONG, H. K. (董顯光) 32
TSAI YUAN PEI (蔡元培) 969
TUAN CHI-JUI (段祺瑞) 356
TING, V. K. (丁文江) 11
TYAU, PHILIP K. C. (刁作謙) 8
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN (岑春萱) 24
TAN ERH-HO (湯爾和) 7
TSAO KUN (曹　錕) 55
TU HSI KUEI (杜錫珪) 4
TAN MA SING (但懋辛) 6
TSEU YIH ZEN (周越然) 11
TANG WEN CHI (唐文治) 20
TING LI MEI (丁立美) 16
TAI TIEN CHOU (戴天仇) 4
TSEU, T. T. EUGENE (周由廬) 8
TSUR, Y. T. (周貽春) 5
VAN KO NUN (范古農) 5
WANG CHI CHEN (王繼曾) 4
WAN PUH, MISS (萬璞女士) 14
WANG YUEN WU (王雲五) 12
WANG, Y. T. (王毓善) 12
WANG CHENG PING (王承斌) 16
WANG CHUN HUI (王寵惠) 1117
WU, C. C. (伍朝樞) 23
WU LIEN TEH (伍連德) 65
GEN. WU PEI FU (吳佩孚) 995
WANG, C. T. (王正廷) 925
WU YU JEN (于右任) 19
WANG CHING WEI (汪精衛) 151
WANG DAH SHIH (汪大燮) 35
WANG, C. C. (王景春) 23
WANG HU (王　瑚) 37
WU CHI FEI (吳稽輝) 44
WU SZE CHO (吳士超) 5
WANG SHIH-CHEN (王士珍) 7
WANG YI TING (王一亭) 4
WANG CHI PING (王治平) 8
WANG CHUN YU (王佑) 4
WU WEI TEH (胡維德) 4
WANG LOONG KUNG (王龍光) 5
YEN HSIU (嚴　修) 18
YEN TU HE (嚴獨鶴) 8
YEN HSI SHAN (閻錫山) 742
YEN, W. W. (顏惠慶) 513
YUI, DAVID Z. T. (余日章) 703
YEH KUNG CHO (葉恭綽) 26
YANG TSENG HSIN (楊增新) 12
YANG SUN (楊　蓀) 6
YU DAH FU (郁達夫) 4

est Living Chinese

Brief Biographical Notes regarding Those Who Received the Highest Votes in the Competition for the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese.

(*Compiled by Francis Zia*)

SUN YAT-SEN: Founder and Executive Head of the Kuomintang; President of the Provisional Government at Nanking after the overthrow of the Manchu Imperial regime; President of the Constitutional Government of the South.

At present: living in retirement in Shanghai.

FENG YU-HSIANG: Ex-Tuchun of Honan; popularly known as the "Christian General" whose troops are kept under strict discipline.

At present: Inspecting Commissioner of the Ministry of War in command of troops stationed in the metropolitan area for the defence of the capital.

V. K. WELLINGTON-KOO: Ph. D. in Law, Columbia University; Minister at Washington till 1920 when he was transferred to London as Minister there; a member of the Chinese Delegation at the Paris Peace Confererence and at the Washington Conference; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Wang Chung hui Cabinet.

At present: Chairman of the Society for the Investigation of National Financial Problems; now residing in Peking.

WANG CHUN-HUI: Barrister-at-law, D. C. L; Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Provisional Government and Minister of Justice in the first Republican Cabinet; President, Law Codification Commission; Chief Judge, Supreme Court; Member of Chinese Delegation to Washington Conference; Premier of Cabinet after retirement of Dr. W. W. Yen.

At present: living in retirment in Peking.

WU PEI-FU: Hsiu-tsai (B.A.) at 21; graduate of Kai Ping Military Academy near Tientsin; noted for bravery in military campaigns in Shansi, Szechuen and Honan since the Republic; Commander of 3rd Division under Tsao Kun; regarded as leading military strategist in recent Chihli-Fengtien conflict in which he vanquished Chang Tso-lin.

At present: living in Loyang with the dual rank of Vice-Inspecting General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan and Inspecting General of Hupeh and Hunan.

TSAI YUAN-PEI: A specialist in educational methods; made extensive studies in Germany; Minister of Education of the first Republican Cabinet; President of the Peking National University; a staunch scholar of the modern school.

At present: President of the Peking University.

C. T. WANG: Studied law in America; Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry in the first Republic Cabinet; Vice-President of the Senate; member of Chinese Delegation at Paris Peace Conference, representing Southern Government; chief Promoter of National Good Roads Movement.

At present: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Acting Premier and Director-General of Rehabilitation of Shantung Rights.

CHANG CHIEN: A Hanlin scholar (Optimus); Director-General, Huaiho Conservancy; Director-General, National Conservancy Bureau; Minister of Industry and Commerce and temporary Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

At present: absorbed in industrial enterprises in Nantungchow reputed as the "Model City" of China. Also Director of the Woosung Commercial Development Bureau, and managing director of the Bank of Communications.

YEN HSI-SHAN: Graduate of Military Staff School in Japan; member of the Tung Meng Hui; espoused revolutionary cause when the Revolution broke out; Tutuh of Shansi; led in army reduction by disbanding more than 30,000 troops; popularly known as the "model Tuchun."

At present: Civil and Military Governor of Shansi.

DAVID Z.T. YUI: Studied in St. John's University, Shanghai and in America where he received the M. A. degree; received doctor's degree from St. John's University when its 40th anniversary was celebrated; one of the two "People's Delegates" sent to Washington Conference; actively connected with the national campaign for raising the needed funds to redeem the Shantung Railway.

At present: General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

LI YUAN-HUNG: Studied at Peiyang Naval College, and fortification at Japan; appointed by the late Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to organize the modern troops at Hupeh; took command of the revolutionary troope on the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang; Vice-President of the Republic; Chief of General staff and Tutuh of Hupeh; President of the Republic on the death of Yuan Shih Kai.

At present: President of the Republic following the retirement of Hsu-Shih-chang.

HU SUH: B. A. Cornell University and Ph. D., Columbia University; Professor of Philosophy at the Government University of Peking; Champion of the movement to introduce the popular spoken language in lieu of the *wen-li* in order to make the written language easily intelligible; regarded as one of the younger philosophers of the new school.

At present: teaching at the Government University of Peking.

DR. W. W. YEN: Studied in University of Virginia, receiving degree of B. A. and Ll. D. Minister to Germany and Denmark; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Acting Premier; appointed to head Chinese Delegation at Washington Conference but did not leave China; author of Standard Chinese-English Dictionary.

At present: living in retirement, frequently mentioned as prospective head of Ministry of Foreign Affairs or new cabinet.

LIANG CHI-CHAO: Studied under Kang Yu-wei; noted for his versatile literary powers in modernized writings; advocate of limited monarchy in pre-republican days; Vice-Minister of Justice in Yuan Shih-kai's first cabinet and Minister of Finance in Tuan Chi-jui cabinet; figured in campaign opposing Yuan Shih-Kai's imperial regime; editor of several periodicals of modern thought.

At present: writing a history of Chinese civilization from the cultural standpoints and also lecturing.

(*Continued on page 226*)

CHEN CHIUNG-MING: Prominent member of Kuomintang; Tutuh of Kwangtung; drove Mo Yung-hsin and Kwangsi troops out of Kwangtung and was made Civil Governor; played active part in introducing municipal reforms in Canton; accused by Kuomintang as being "traitor" for bringing about expulsion of Sun Yat-sen from Canton and the downfall of the Southern Government.

At present: Military Governor of Kwangtung with controlling powers over civil affairs; on good terms with Wu Pei-fu.

TUAN CHI-JUI: Graduate of Peiyang Military School; Chief Military Adviser of Yuan Shih-kai; reorganized Northern army; Minister of War of first republican cabinet; premier of three cabinets; led army which ousted Chang Hsun when the latter attemtped to restore the Manchu house in 1917.

At present; living in retirement in Tientsin and an ardent worshipper and student of Buddhism.

CHANG TAI-YEN: A Chinese scholar of the old school noted for his bold adherence of principles of republicanism; was imprisoned for his denunciation of autocratic rule; appointed Frontier Investigation Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces; an advocate of confederate government.

At present: living in retirement in Shanghai and lecturing on the old learning.

SAO-KE ALFRED SZE: Educated in Cornell University (U. S. A.); Director of Northern Railways; Customs Taotai, Harbin; Minister in Latin America; Minister to Great Britain and Washington; figured prominently at the Paris Peace Conference and at the Washington Conference, being the Chief delegate at the latter; an optimist in ultimate success of republicanism in China.

At present: in Peking making a report of the work done at the Washington Conference; a promising candidate for the portfolio of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the coming Chang Shao-tseng cabinet.

C. C. NIEH: Former Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; a magnate in the cotton industry, being head of the Heng Feng Cotton Mill and Chief Promoter and Executive Director of the Great China Cotton Mill; noted for his adherence to Christian principles and abstemious life; his farewell message to his son: "I will give you a good education but do not expect a cent from my fortune."

At present: actively engaged in the cotton industries but little seen at social functions.

LI LIEH-CHUN: Studied in Japan; Tutuh of Kiangsi; rose against Yuan Shih-kai in the second revolution of 1913 but failed; led the Northern Expedition against Peking and met with significant success in Kiangsi when the recent coup took place in Canton resulting in the overthrow of the Southern Government.

At present: living in retirement.

TANG SHAO-YI: Father of American returned students; Vice-President of Board of Foreign Affairs; Director-General of Shanghai-Nanking and Luhan Railways; Minister of Communications as successor of Sheng Hsuan-huai; represented Yuan Shih-kai at Peace Conference in Shanghai between North and South after the first revolution; organized first republican cabinet; one of the Administrative Councillors of the Southern Government.

At present; living in retirement in his native home at Heungshan, Kwangtung.

P. W. KUO: After graudating from the Lowrie Institute, Shanghai, and serving in the Customs service, went to America and studied at University of Wooster and Columbia University, receiving degree of Ph. D. from the latter; was leading member of the first Chinese P. O. in Shanghai: noted for educational work and oratorical achievements.

At present: President of the South-Eastern University at Nanking which was at one time the Nanking Teachers' College.

HWANG YIN-PEI: Graduated from Nanyang University with the degree of D. Litt.; received doctor's degree from St. John's University; Vice-Chairman of Kiangsu Educational Association and member of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly; declined offer of Minister of Justice; a popular writer of prefaces and forewords to literary publications.

At present: actively engaged in educational work and in promoting vocational education.

KAN YU-WEI: A noted reformer in pre-republican days; propagated progressive ideas by distributing leaflets and delivering lectures; exercised strong influence over the mind of Emperor Kwang Hsu and inspired the latter's decrees issued in 1898; travelled abroad extensively; an advocate of constitutional government under a limited monarchy and the elevation of Confucianism to the dignity of a state religion.

At present: living in retirment in Shanghai and occasionally giving lectures; he believes that the essence of all Western philosophy is to be found in the doctrines of Confucius; noted for his ability to quote the classics from memory.

Men and Events

(*Continued from page 222*)

were taken on a sight-seeing trip to the new grounds of the American School in Shanghai in the French Concession.

A financial and membership campaign to secure $7,000 was launched last week by the Nantao Christian Institute located in the Shanghai Chinese city. C. F. Hsu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs opened the campaign at a dinner on December 26. The campaign will close on January 15. The current expense budget for the year of 1923 calls for $17,000 to be secured from local sources,—tuition, membership fees, subscriptions, etc. The Nantao Institute is the main Christian organization working among the 300,000 Chinese who live South of the Settlement. The purpose of the Institute is to serve the community with the usual program of the Y.M.C.A., the Y. W. C. A., and the church. The staff, in addition to a teaching staff of eleven, consists of nine secretaries. A. R. Kopler is the general secretary.

Shanghai's latest addition in the way of amusement places is the new Carlton Cafe, located opposite the Race Course, Shanghai, which is near completion. The entire building contains a dining room, ball room, theater, garden, lobby and private dining rooms, besides a group of shops on Bubbling Well Road. On Friday evening, December 29, the dining and ball rooms were opened to the public, and a large crowd of Shanghai residents gathered to see something similar in appearance to the magnificient buildings seen in leading cities all over the world. The dining room measures 100 by 64 feet, and the ball room 125 by 115 feet, accomodating more than 2,000 people. The Gorham silver service for the dining room cost somewhere around G $50,000 and is in accordance with other furnishings throughout the building. The building itself is estimated to cost approximately Taels 750,000. A cabaret entertainment will be provided for the dining room as or one of the features in connection with the Carlton.

Chinese Bank to Place Advertising In American Papers

The bank of Canton, Ltd., with head office in Hongkong and branches in Shanghai, Canton, Bangkok and at No. 1 Wall Street, New York, has made an advertising contract with the World Wide Advertising Corporation of New York City to place advertising in an extensive list of newspapers and financial publications in the United States. This is the first Chinese bank to advertise for business in the United States, and is an excellent testimonial to the enterprise of the Bank of Canton. Heretofore the only financial advertising in the United States from the Far East has been that of the large Japanese banks.

Different

You know
what you've
always wanted
a cigarette to do.

Chesterfields
do it.

They not only
please your taste
(other cigarettes
do that) but they
do more.

They give
to your smoking
an enjoyment
so complete
so full
so entirely different
that there's only
one way
to describe it—

"They Satisfy"

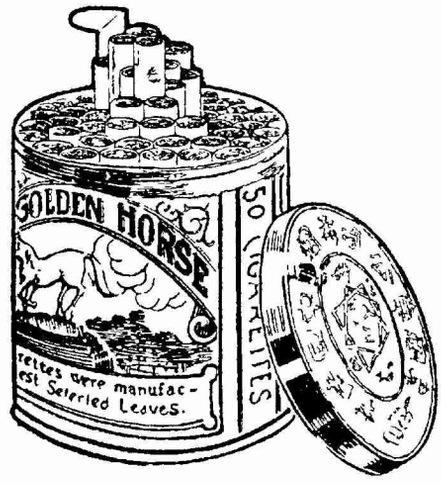
Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

23-253

金馬香煙



Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

23-254

News from Central China

As the Kin Han Railway is unable to meet its loan obligations the Japanese Banking Syndicate proposes to despatch officers to take charge of the revenue of the railway.

J. H. Williams, engineer-in-chief, and E. Wang, managing director, of the Canton Hankow Railway have recently returned from Peking where they have gone on railway affairs.

Homer W. W. Wang, former associate Director-General of Posts in Peking just arrived here from Shanghai to take up his new appointment as Representative of the Lo Ho Kow Mining Company in Hankow.

Another meeting of prominent Chinese merchants was held yesterday afternoon for the discussion of questions connected with the organization of a "Door of Hope" in Hankow. The organization is now nearing completion.

The general manager of the Hanyang Arsenal, Yang Wen-kai has been removed from his post by Tuchun Shiao Yao-nan and General Chang Luen-fung has been appointed in his place. The change was made through the influence of General Wu Pei-fu.

Szechuanese troops stationed on the reaches of the river above Ichang are said to be constantly extorting illegal taxes from the salt merchants. The native press reports that the foreign consuls at Ichang have sent a strong protest referring this matter to the Hupeh government.

Chuen Liang, ex-Minister of the Ministry of Communications is now in town on a short visit, having arrived from Peking for some personal affairs and partly to avoid being complicated with the formation of the new Cabinet. Mr. Chuen is director of the Ki Wei Railway in Manchuria.

Genera Li Yu-in, superintendent of Troop Disbandment for Anhui, has reported to the High Military Council in Peking that he has succeeded in disbanding 27 yings of troops of the new "Anwuchun," consisting of General Chang Hsun's former men. He points out that in order to proceed with further disbandment operations he must have funds.

Shareholders in the Chu An Company, formed to take over the Wuchang Government Cotton Mill, held a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium yesterday. Liu Tse-king, Tsai Han-ching and certain other merchants were chosen as directors. The Chu An Company is considering a project to take over the government Cotton Mill and its allied factories in Wuchang.

Bogus copper coins from the Anking Mint in Anhwei have been dumped into Hankow market for a long time, and another shipment valued at $500,000 will soon be delivered at Hankow. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hankow has lodged a protest with the provincial authorities against the unrestrained circulation of Anhwei coppers in order to protect local currency.

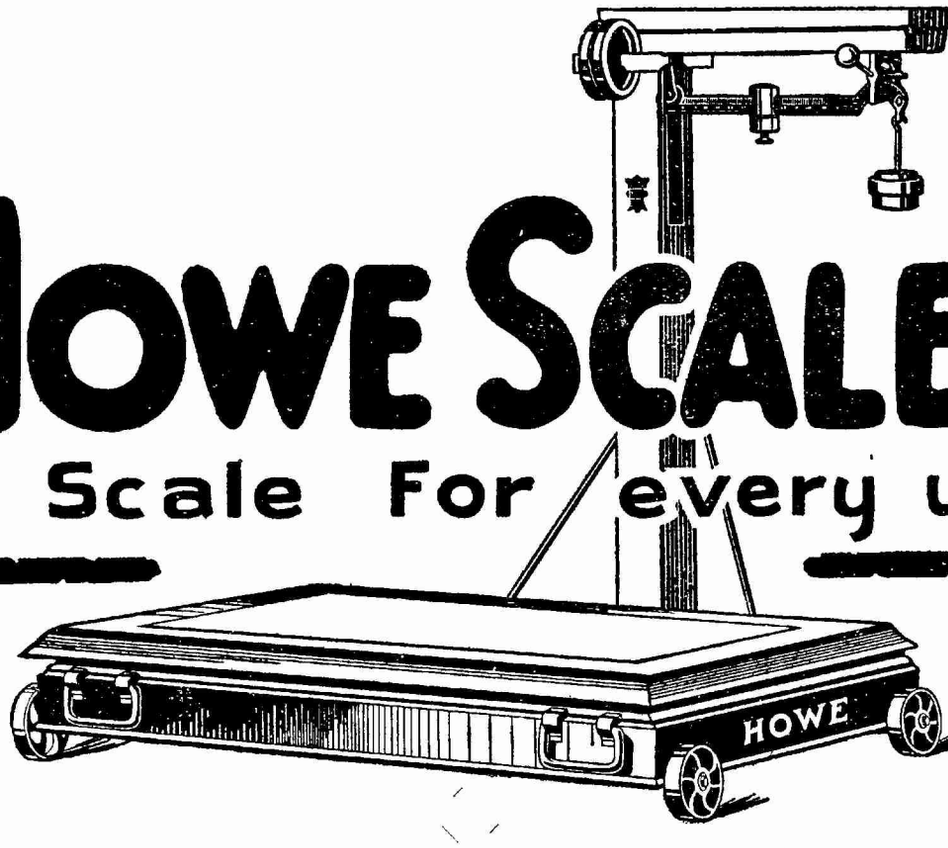
The new financial commissioner of Hupeh, Kuo Kan-ching, is said to be actively engaged in attempting to borrow from the local Chinese Banks funds to meet the payment of the soldiery. It is reported that he has so far succeeded in borrowing $100,000 from the Hwangpor Bank, $150,000 from the Salt Industrial Bank, and $200,000 from various Tientsin banks.

The news of the release of the two foreign engineers is confirmed by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs which has received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, dated the 20th inst., stating that they were released and escorted to Chengchow on the previous day. General Chin who is in command of the Honan troops which are rounding up the bandits, has similarly reported to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan.

Regarding the bandit situation in Honan, a foreign correspondent, writing from Chengchow, says the following;— "Apart from vague reports of action, one hears of nothing being done to adequately deal with the bandit situation, while almost daily we hear of fresh assaults by marauding bands, and instead of improving one cannot but feel that the scourge is becoming more general and serious throughout, the province."

General Wu Pei-fu is taking a census of all foreign inhabitants in Chengchow and Honanfu as well as other cities in Honan province with the object of detailing a special guard for foreign protection. In his attempt to secure detailed information regarding the mission stations and foreign residents in Honan, General Wu ordered the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow to help gather information along that line.

As well as in Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking, Professor Han Driesch, head-Professor for Philosophy at the University of Leipzig will also lecture in Hankow, and



HOWE SCALES

A Scale For every use

The Standard Scale of China

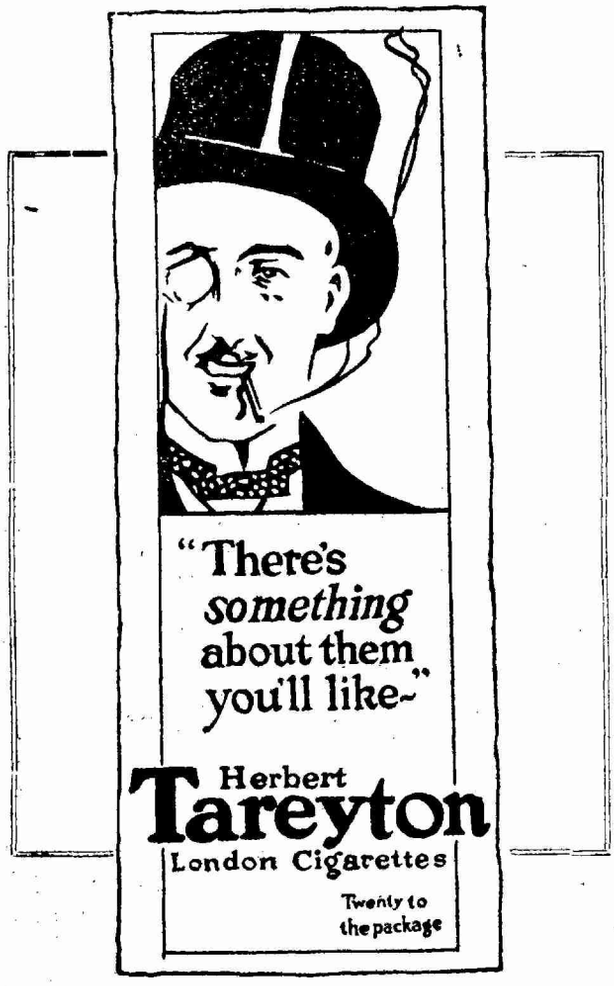
Specifications for Scales outside the ordinary line receive careful attention

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai. Tientsin. Hongkong. Canton. Hankow and Harbin.

23-255



23-256

Wuchang. The two lectures will probably be delivered on January 2 and 3. Mrs. Driesch, who is accompanying him, will probably also give an address in Wuchang on the "Women's movement in Germany and on several prominent German women in art and literature."

The American Volunteer Company are preparing to stage a "Red Dog Night" in the near future; a form of entertainment which has gained a great deal of popularity in Shanghai, where it has become an annual affair. This form of amusement will be an innovation in Hankow, and should without doubt become as popular here as it has in Shanghai, as the American Volunteers are arranging to produce it locally with some unique attractive features, which assured its success in Shanghai.

According to the Government Bureau of Information the Hupeh authorities are said to have contracted another loan to the extent of $3,000,000, from a certain firm in Hankow, for the purpose of developing provincial industry and commerce. The loan will be delivered in three instalments of $1,000,000 each and will bear interest at 10 percent. The revenue of the four Likin barriers at Partanchow, Hankow, Tsaitien and Wushi has been pledged as security. This loan will be fully redeemed in six years.

The whole student body of Griffith John College, which is associated with the London Missionary Society, went on strike as a result of their dissatisfaction with the college authorities being indifferent with certain improvements which they demanded in respect with the kitchen. The college authorities remained firm when the students threatened to quit the school, and as a result the students evacuated the college *en bloc*. Successive steps were taken by Griffith John alumni in Hankow to improve the situation.

A telegram received from Peking reports the burning of the town of Piyanghsien in Honan. According to the Governor's telegram, the bandits had a battle with the police there at nine o'clock on the 10th instant. They succeeded in occupying the magistrate's yamen and in releasing the prisoners in the jail. Before leaving they destroyed over four hundred houses. The Governor goes on to request that the magistrate be cashiered from his post for his negligence in having been away at the time the attack occurred.

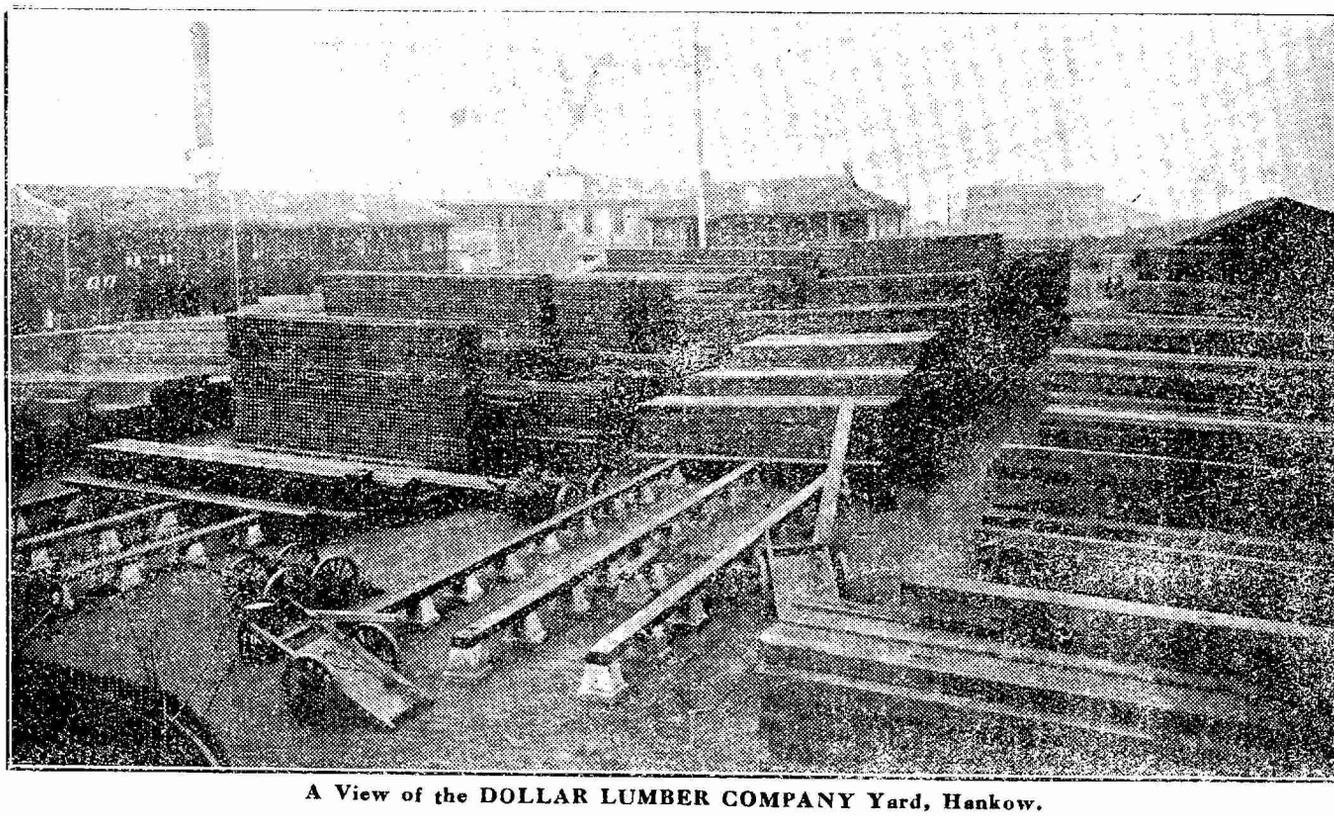
James Slevin, an American citizen who is involved in the shipping of six aeroplanes to Hankow, was released on bail of U. S. $1,000, in the local American Consular Court. The latter Court at its last session enjoined that the delivery of the aeroplanes should be detained pending the receipt of instruction from the U. S. Court for China regarding their final disposal. The case was at last declared to be a prima facie case which bound the defendant over to the hearing of the U. S. Court for China. Mr. James Slevin has already left Hankow for Shanghai.

The Japanese government has ordered the officers in charge of the Military head quarters in Hankow, from which the Japanese garrisons withdrew in May to remove the wireless plant in the Japanese barracks in Hankow and ship same to Japan. The wireless poles are being pulled down and arrangements are being made to remove the whole plant. The evacuated ground of the barracks will be used by the Japanese community here as a public recreation ground. It is understood that part of the ground may be reserved for the extension of the Japanese Tung Wen College in Hankow.

In connection with the seizure of the aeroplanes shipped to China on behalf of the Hupeh provincial government by the American naval authorities in Central Yangtze, the Tuchun of Hupeh, General Hsiao Yao-nan, immediately on his return from Paoting, wired to the government protesting against it. General Hsiao claims that the aeroplanes are the property of the Wuchang government and had been purchased from an American company for non-military purposes and that the seizure was illegal as well as against the sovereign rights of the Republic. As the aeroplanes are intended for non-military uses, the Governor demands their restoration by the Am rican authorities. But simultaneously the Chinese chambers of commerce and other popular organizations are protesting against the importation of aeroplanes and firearms from foreign countries because the purchasers will employ them for the promotion of domestic disturbances in China to the great detriment of both foreign and native traders and residents. The chambers, therefore, fully approve the action of the American naval authorities in the seizure of the contraband because they say it has been done in the interests of the Chinese people. The chambers claim that their sentiments represent the genuine "voxpopuli" of the Republic and they insist that without actual reunification of the whole country foreigners should not interest themselves in arms and loan dealings with the government authorities, either in the North or South of China.

December 30, 1922.

FROM THE FORESTS DIRECT TO CHINA—



A View of the DOLLAR LUMBER COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

HIGHEST grade OREGON PINE, the time proven standard of the West, is brought direct from the forests to China to supply the demand for a dependable and staunch building timber. All sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work supplied from the Dollar yards at Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Nanking and Peking. We specialize in bridge timbers and railway sleepers.

YOUR SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

YARDS

HANKOW — NANKING — SHANGHAI — PEKING — TIENTSIN

23-257

International Banking Corporation

Capital .....U. S. $ 5,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

Lyons Office:
27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI

23-258

News from South China

The districts of Kaoyue, Samshui, Toyshan, and others have begun road building as a part of the provincial highway system in Kwangtung.

Bomb outrages were frequent happenings in Canton, the last three months. The latest notable incident was one damaging the Canton Municipal building and wounding slightly five persons on December 18.

Dr. M. M. de Colbert, the German now being held for trial in connection with the bomb outrages of October 19 last at Canton, will be tried early in January, according to an announcement of the district procurator.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the International Y. M. C. A. and his party held a series of meetings in Canton, Hongkong, and Manila the last two weeks. While in Canton the party made a study of local industrial conditions.

S. H. Taam, B. S. in Agriculture of Kansas State College, for several years an instructor in Canton Christian College, will direct a modern agricultural experiment station in Chaochowfu, about 25 miles from Swatow.

Among the prominent visitors to Canton recently were Frank B. Noyes, president of the *Associated Press* of America; and Dr. Ernest Fuchs, a Vienna physician. Mr. Noyes was guest of honor at a tiffin given by the Canton Press Association and Dr. Fuchs was entertained by the local physicians at Canton Hospital.

The new executive council of the city of Canton is composed of Kim Chang, mayor; Wu Fei, commissioner of police; Chen Tung-chi, commissioner of finance; Kwan King Sun, commissioner of public utility: Chen Pak-jong, commissioner of public works; Wong Hi-sing, commissioner of public education; and Wong Kwok-dung, commissioner of public health.

The Educational Commission of Kwangtung is considering the amalgamation of the Canton Law School, the Agricultural College, and the Normal School into a university, making the present institutions the departments. The Normal School, however, desires to have an organization and faculty separate from the provincial university system, and this may delay the project altogether.

Some bandits in Kwangtung have been delighted in causing troubles in Chinshan, Heungshan, the home of the provisional governor and his son, who is now commandant of the coast defense. In the last two weeks ending December 23, two attacks were made at Chinshan, the bandits taking rifles and machine guns from the marines stationed there. Several teachers and students from a local school were captured for ransom.

Censorship and an official request to state or deny this and that have made it extremely difficult for the press and news agencies to function in Canton. There seems to be no more patriotic corps working for the good of Canton and China here than the active journalists who write about local events pretty fairly, in spite of their being outlawed by the authorities. Nowadays a newspaper may be suspended, and a newspaper man imprisoned in Canton simply on an order of the police or a commander.

The dispute between the Chinese laborers and the Portuguese authorities in Macao over the recent shooting of Chinese by Portuguese police and the refusal of the Macao government to properly register and recognize the labor unions has not yet been settled, and the frequent bomb outrages at this port have been credited to the action of the working class. For the week ending December 16, three bombs were exploded, and the one at Victoria Cinema injured six Portuguese.

Price of firewood is the highest known to the present generation in Canton, as it is worth two dollars for a picul. The causes of the high cost of firewood in Canton are the refusal of the wood cutters in Kwangsi to pay a special tax on export, the presence of pirates on the Pearl River, the unwillingness of the soldiers to afford protection to firewood dealers without a protection fee of 40 cents a picul, and the drought making river transportation difficult and consequently costly. Nowadays it is cheaper to use coal than firewood.

Canton is now experiencing a crime wave. Highway robbery and murders have been frequently lately. The

A New Steamship Service

American ships go to all the important ports of the world

Pacific Freight Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Phi's, Straits Settlements, & India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Jan. 6 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 20 (105)
Pres. Cleveland S'hai, Feb. 3 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Feb. 17 (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai Manila, H kong
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Jan. 18 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Feb. 1 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Feb. 16 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, March 1 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 7 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Jan. 19 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Jan. 31 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Feb. 12 (1)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Jan. 13 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 25 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Feb. 6 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Feb. 18 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Bearport, S'hai, Jan. 18 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Bearport, S'hai, Jan. 20 (5)

From Portland, Ore.
West O'Rowa, S'hai, Jan. 16 (10)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen
West O'Rowa, S'hai, Jan. 20 (10)

NEW and gigantic American ships are taking thousands of tons of cargo to and from the greatest markets of the world. A magnificent fleet of 406 U. S. Government vessels now offers you a wonderful opportunity. Now you can take advantage of the swiftness, the expertness, and the efficiency, characteristically American, in which these splendid ships excel.

They are now being operated for the U. S. Government by Steamship Companies with years of successful experience and reputations of international repute. Their rates are as low as the lowest. Their service is unexcelled. And they carry freight and passengers to all the important ports of the world.

Consult the U. S. Shipping Board official in your port, or any U. S. Consular officer for further information. The U.S. Government and the people of the U. S. are interested in making this service a success. No effort and no expense has been spared to make it compete with the *very best.*

Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of Steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai. Jan. 18 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Feb. 1 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Feb. 16 (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Jan. 6 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 20 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Feb. 3 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Jan. 13 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 25 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Feb. 6 (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 7 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Jan. 19 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Jan. 31 (1)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, S'hai, C. 597
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. San Francisco, Singapore

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila
New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
1B Nanking Rd. Shanghai, C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

An American Government Institution

Washington, D. C.

23-259

SHOOTING SEASON!

WHAT IS IT YOU NEED THIS YEAR? OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE! GUNS, AMMUNITION CLOTHING, ACCESSORIES.

Send for list.

SQUIRES BINGHAM COMPANY

Sportsman's Headquarters
SHANGHAI

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc,

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Price

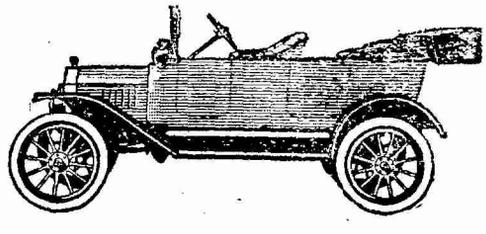
Standard 5 Passenger Touring

Tls. 810

HUDFORD MOTORS

601-603 THIBET ROAD

Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI



presence in Canton of mercenary troops and the inability of the government to pay off the soldiers regularly and with specie are the principal causes of this, many believe. Now the government is trying to pay off the men with subsidiary coins instead of with depreciated notes, and this may check the evil. Several days ago a soldier killed three policemen and wounded another simply because he was permitted to arm himself in time of peace and while away from duty.

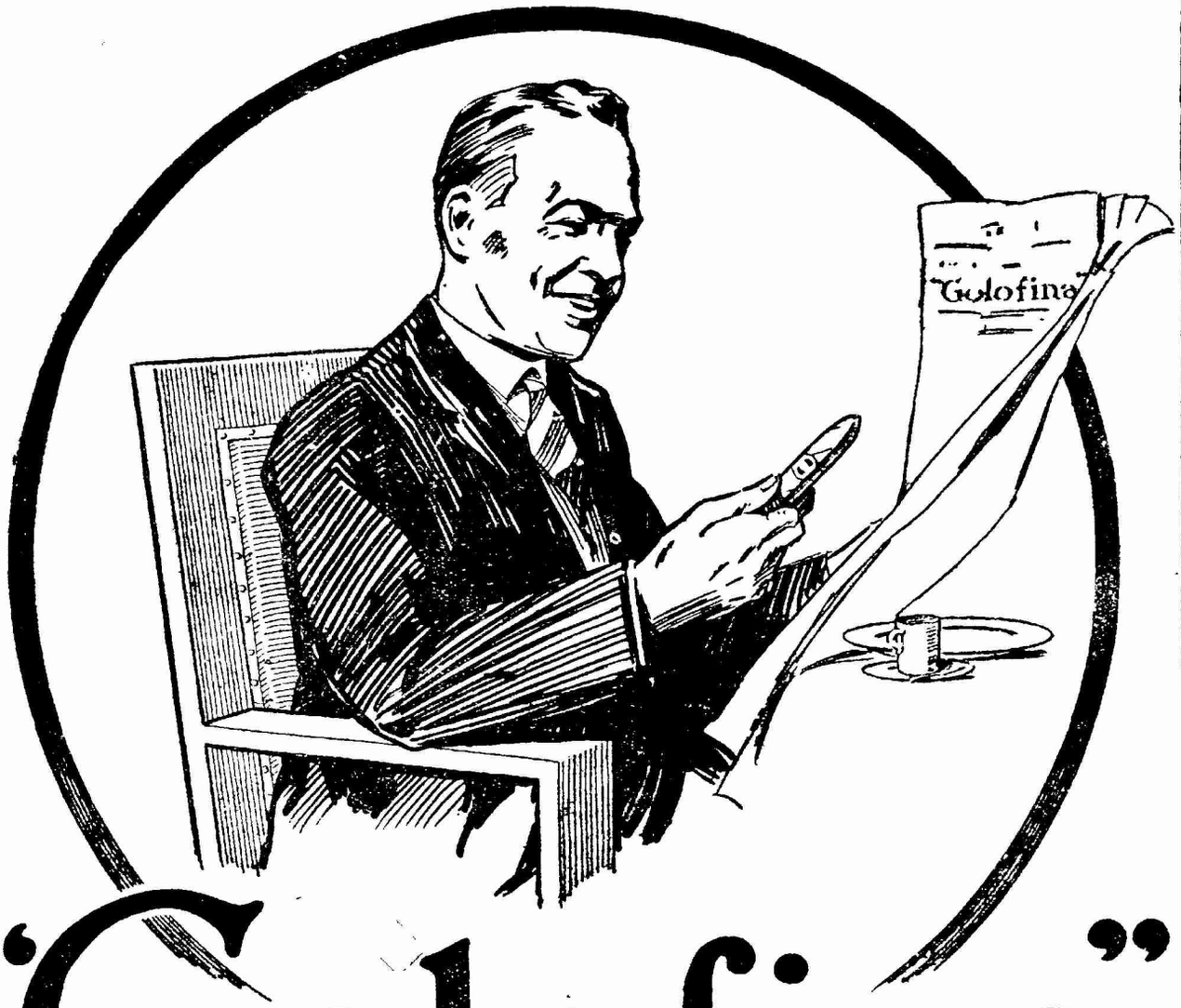
To prevent the use of either Fukien or Kwangsi as a basis of operation for the pro-Constitutionalists or Dr. Sun Yat-sen party followers against Kwangtung, General Chen Chiung-ming is encouraging the militarists of these two provinces to strengthen control of their own territory without further assistance from the Kuomintang elements. As a safety-first policy, Kwangtung is despatching troops to assist two provinces to fight for their independence. Lately representatives of all of the chief military or political leaders, sectional or national, have been in Canton one time or another each having his own interest to labor for.

The Canton government is at a very low ebb financially. The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes have dropped below 30 percent. The Bureau of Finance, for several weeks has several times reversed its former decision to make notes legal tender. At present, banknotes are not accepted as legal tender even by the government except according to a special rate of exchange. Nowadays one has to pay eight-fifteenth part of his government dues in specie and seven-fifteenth in notes, besides an addition of fifty percent, surtax. This practically means specie payment. To further raise funds to meet the expenditures of the now 40,000 or more men on the Kwangsi and Fukien borders the government is requiring several trade guilds to pay their next year's taxes in advance, besides specified loans from the railroads, the salt merchants, and the pawn-shops. A discount of 50 percent will be given to those who will pay their tax or dues in advance, besides the privilege of tendering subsidiary coins instead of national currency as fixed by law. As to the proposed £4 000,000 loans from British sources for coinage and municipal reform purposes, they will not be materialized until next February or March, if successful at all.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has received an intimation from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that, on certain conditions, the Chinese Piece Goods Guild has accepted the new contract standard and form "for the time being," relative to import of piece goods. The standared and form of contract include following terms:— 1.—Not more than four months' clearance including free godowns, insurance, etc., will be allowed from date of arrival or sale from stock after which the buyer shall pay 9 percent per annum which shall cover interest, godown, insurance, and all charges; the seller's right on buyer's failure to perform his obligation at due date of clearance shall be wholly unaffected by the provision of payment of the 9 percent hereinbefore contained. Buyers to have ten days' grace without payment, eleven days' interest, etc., to be paid on the eleventh day. 2.—On arrival of the goods the sellers shall immediately inform the buyers in writing of the number of packages, marks, and numbers, the yardage, the name of the steamer and also supply to the buyers a shipment sample of the goods. 3.—Sellers are not responsible for the delay in shipment or nonfulfilment of contract if occasioned by strikes, fire, floods, war or civil commotions, or any other circumstances beyond their control, and the certificate of any British Chamber of Commerce or other representative Trade Corporation as to the cause of delay in shipment or non-fulfilment of contract shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Should the delay due to above causes be for a longer period than one month excluding the above ten days' grace, the buyers shall have the option of cancelling or accepting the delayed portion of the contract which option must be exercised within two days, local official holidays excepted, of the receipt of notification. 4.—(a) Any dispute regarding quality, shade, finish, design, packing, delivery, etc., not settled amicably shall be referred to arbitrators to be appointed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and their finding shall be binding on both parties. (b) Late shipment or the non-arrival of one or more lots not to affect other shipments under the contract. 5.—Any goods not taken delivery of within the time specified shall remain at buyer's risk, excluding fire insurance and such risks as may be caused by negligence on the part of the sellers. 6.—The conditions of the contract shall be expressed in both English and Chinese languages, but no terms of this contract other than those expressed in the English language shall affect or be binding on the sellers.

H. W.

Canton, December 30, 1922.



"Golofina"

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

Try one after meals ——

A Jamaica cigar with a full, mild, gratifying flavour

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.—Distributors

23-261

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation
大通銀行

Capital ... ... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits ... U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association

Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York London Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
1 Kiukiang Road

Telephone { Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T. T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

JAS. J. ROGERS
E. C. FUNCK
Managers

Try SPERMIN!

The never failing

PHYSICAL TONIC

REJUVENATING
HEALTH RESTORING

Obtainable from all leading Pharmacies

Price.....$3.—per bottle

Wholesale Agents:

Sine Company, Ltd.

4 Ezra Road, Shanghai

23-262

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, December 27 to Wednesday, January 3.)

The most striking development of the news during the week under review is the change in the Peking Cabinet announcing the personnel of the new Cabinet by General Chang Shou-tseng after his election by an overwhelming majority at a meeting of the Senate to the permanent Premiership. Along with this announcement comes the despatch with regard to the resumption of the old postal and telegraph rates which was of particular interest throughout the Far East. Little or no news is available with regard to the Coltman incident at Kalgan. News regarding the Philippines, and South China is of no general importance.

According to the *Eastern News Agency* which is now regarded as General Chang Shou-tseng's official organ in Peking, the newly elected premier, met in conference with the President and as a result the following personnel of the new Cabinet includes:

Dr. C T. Wang, Foreign Affairs; W. W. Yen, Interior; Liu En-hung, Finance; Wu Yu-lin, Communications; Wang Chia-hsiang, Justice; Li Ken-yuan, Agriculture and, Commerce; Peng Yun-i, Education; Admiral Li Ting-hsin Navy; General Chang Shou-tseng, Premier and Minister of War.

Information arousing particular interest was that concerning the decision of the Ministry of Communication to resume the old postal and telegraph rates and on December 28, the House of Representatives in Peking passed a resolution of Chu Fu-cheng demanding that the government recall the edict raising the postal and telegraph charges and this was followed closely on the action of the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai in declaring the old rates in force again. The *Chung Mei News Service* had the following report on this matter:

"There is much speculation over the mixed up situation that now exists. The new rate has been repudiated in Kwangtung and likewise in the Three Eastern Provinces. With Shanghai also taking part in the fight and now the House of Representatives going on record against it, there would seem nothing left for the Peking government but to back down. That will be a little easier in view of the fact that Mr. Kao En-hung, the man who put the increase through is no longer in office, having practically fled from Peking."

The following appointments have been made for the Tariff Revision Commission to prepare for the two and a half percent customs surtax, according to *Reuter's Pacific Service*:

Dr. C. T. Wang, chairman; Shen Juei-lin, vice-chairman; Dr. Hawkling Yen, secretary-general; Wang Ting-chang, Shih Chou-chang, Chow Chuang-ching, Chen En-ho, Chien Tai, Chow Tsung-han, Ho Pu-yen, Huang Tsung-fu and Liao Shih-kung, members. The appointments will be gazetted shortly.

The foreign authorities in Peking have submitted their claim *en bloc* for the repayment of foreign loans which have matured, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last week. The British, American, French, and Japanese Ministers pointed out the necessity of strictly adhering to the terms of the contract governing the loans, and demanded the Customs surplus should not be appropriated for the redemption of the domestic bonds only, but should also be used for the repayment of foreign debts. The action of the foreign diplomats has created an acute situation in Peking.

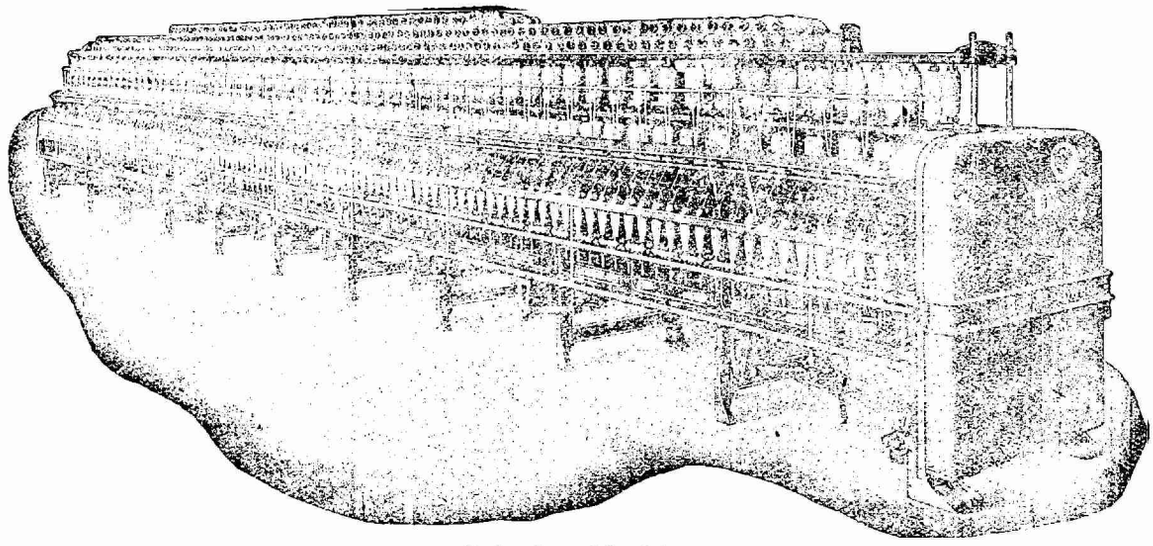
The Asiatic News Agency reports that General Chin Yun-hsiao, commanding the Honan eighth division in charge of suppression of the bandits and the rescue of those captured foreigners, and General Wu Pei-fu, for the sake of the safety of those foreign captives and the prevention of the despatch of the proposed foreign commission of enquiry by the legations to Honan, has now been forced to accept the demands of the bandits. The chief bandit, Chang Ching, will be given the rank of a full colonel of the infantry of the Honan provincial army, while his bandits, about twelve or six thousand officers and men, will be incorporated into a regular army to be treated same as regulars without the slightest discrimination. The newly formed bandit-battalions will be placed under the command of General Chin Yun-hsiao, with Chang Ching as second-in-command.

Owing to the fact that no discussion has taken place with regard to the constitution of the central and provincial governments in Peking since the sixth year of the Chinese Republic, the Constitution Drafting Committee has notified the Constitution Conference that a meeting should be called for the special business of drafting a formal constitution. The committee submitted several chapters with a view to accelerating the formation of the national constitution to the conference.

The *Peking Daily News* carried the following report on conditions in Fukien Province at the present date:

"Since the outbreak of trouble in Fukien, Commanders of the expeditionary forces have looked to Nanking for support.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

23-263

Before they proceeded to Fukien, both General Li Hou-chi and Admiral Liu Kuang-hsiung went there to consult the opinion of General Chi Hsueh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu. On the 24th instant General Sun Chuan-feng, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces, was entertained by the Tuchun there, and they held a conference to discuss the scheme for the support of the expedition. Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei was also present. On the following day General Sun returned to Kiangsi to his headquarters. At the same time General Chen Kuang-chi, delegate of General Li Hou-chi, arrived and he has been trying hard to obtain the strong support of General Chi Hsueh-yuan.

"The government has received a telegram from General Li Hou-chi, who has been at Swatow after his second defeat, and he is confident that with the assistance of General Sun Chuan-feng's troops, he would be able to regain his former prestige in the province. The telegram says "I have sent my troops from Swatow to attack the rebels. On the 15th instant I proceeded personally to Yung Ting Hsien to direct the military operations there. I have telegraphed to General Sun Chuan-feng urging him to hasten his expedition from Kiangsi. It is urgently requested that the Central government send a telegram to him instructing him to march to Fukien without delay, so that we may attack the enemy from both sides.

During the week under review another report has come from the Capital concerning the decision of the Chinese government to establish an Intelligence Bureau, with a view of improving communications between the government and the legations and consulates abroad. The men to be in charge of same include, Wang Like-ko, Chen Chi-chang, Chu Yung-han and Feng Hsiang-kuan. Some of the duties of the Bureau will be to keep the legations and consulates supplied with information calculated to be of service to them in their official duties and to receive from them and to disseminate in the proper quarters information from abroad.

Happenings in Canton seem to remain uneventful. The Chinese residents in the Philippines have decided to test the constitutionality of the Book-keeping Law. The report says:

"The Chinese merchants of the Philippine Islands, having failed to induce the Legislature to repeal the Book-keeping Law requiring all accounts to be kept in English, Spanish or a Philippine dialect, which becomes effective on January 1, and have decided to test the constitutionality of the law according to *Reuter* despatch. The first step will be an application for a temporary injunction. The Chinese claim that the enforcement of the law would drive out of business all small Chinese merchants on account of the expense of employing a book-keeper."

A recent report from Japan shows all of Japan indignant over China policy and the Privy Council is showing indignation over the Sino-Japanese Convention on postal services which had been placed before it and at a meeting in December passed a resolution attached to the question in the form of a memorial to the Throne. The newspapers carried the following report regarding the China Policy:

"Well informed personages state that the Privy Council had been considering the question of the policy of Japan vis-a-vis China for some time. The situation in China and the attitude of Peking versus Japan has been rousing considerable apprehension owing to the large interests of Japan throughout China.

The Council maintains that the policy of the Cabinet is not in accordance with the best national interests of Japan or China. The text of the resolution which was passed this afternoon is not obtainable, but it is understood that the Council urges a change in the policy of the government vis-a-vis China with a view to the establishment of more friendly relations and the protection of Japanese interests.

As concerns Japan's policy on the post office situation the following is a report according to the *Eastern News Agency:*

"At the meeting of the Privy Council, Viscount Ito, the chairman of the special committee on the Sino-Japanese Convention, stated that the Sino-Japanese Postal Convention has serious defects, both in its form and substance; in form, it is an irregular way of enquiring the views of the Privy Council after the Convention had come into force, and it is a serious failure in diplomacy to have left room for a further dispute between China and Japan by deciding to maintain the *status quo* for the present about the question of post offices in the are a of the South Manchuria Railway, is the substance of the Convention. Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has replied to the effect that at the time of the conclusion of the Convention, there had been complications in the political situation and also the fear of a political coup, and, moreover, according to the arrangements of the Nine Powers Pact at the Washington Conference it is hoped that the abolition of Japanese post offices in China will be effected from January 1, 1923, and, thus, the government has considered that it may lose the opportunity if the signing of the Convention is not pushed on. Thus, Count Uchida has endeavored to explain the question. However, it was resolved to send a memorial to the Throne to urge the government to reflect upon the question. The government has decided to have a special cabinet meeting about it to-day."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 28 Greek government intends to offer Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia a free zone in port of Salonika, as done in case of Jugo-Slavia.——Otto Kahn, famous N. Y. banker, advocates cancellation of portion of Allied Debts or reduction of interest on them.——Reparations Commission convenes upon short notice when French delegate with backing of Italian and Belgium delegates carry resolution declaring German default in respect of timber deliveries, according to despatch from Paris.

December 29 Lloyd George asserts that France aims to continue indefinitely in possession of the left bank of the Rhine, in newspaper article appearing in New York.——Washington report says Sentator Lodge attacks Senator Borah's amendent to Naval Appropriations Bill requesting President Harding to call conference.——In memory to the death of Dr. A. Shelton, medical missionary murdered by Chinese bandits, a fund of G. $100,000 will be raised by Christian Church of America, to go toward mission work in America and Batang.

December 30. President Harding is negotiating for an international economic conference and is sounding several Powers regarding desirability of holding same.——Allies are to present treaty on January 4, with regard to Turkish situation, according to Paris report.

December 31. Secretary of State Hughes says Reparations and U. S. debts are unrelated and contends Allies' indebtedness does not diminish Germany's capacity to pay.

January 1. Gaya report says Nationalist Congress heavily defeats resolution proposing boycott of British goods.——Suggestion is made to remit some of Britain and Allies' debts on reduction of German Indemnity to £2,500,000,000.——President Harding asks Congress for supplementary appropriation of G. $6,500,000 for the modernization of battleships.

January 2. London despatch says discussion goes on regarding decision in connection with remaining funds of Boxer Indemnity one being to allocate same to Chinese education in Britain, and other to erect schools in China.——Report from Angora says feeling of pessimism exists as regards peace prospects as British in Turk Capital are warned to be ready to leave on twenty-four hours' notice.——Huge snow storm occurs in New York while traffic is held up thirty-six hours.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of strong markets, with prices showing an advance of about two taels, the first real advance during the season. Strenuous efforts have been made since the price level of two taels has again been touched to create the impression that this is to prove the intrinsic value of cotton from which further bulling may be started.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings. At the close, the market continues to show a very strong undertone and we favor buying on moderate reactions.

Yarn.—The firm tendency of the yarn market has continued during the past week, prices showing at one time an advance of three to four taels, making a total advance of six to seven taels during the week, and at the close the undertone was firm. In all, some 6 to 7,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been booked for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Swatow, Canton, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Newchwang, Kiangse, Wuhu and Tientsin.

Liverpool, December 28, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		15.29	Pence
"	" January	14.96	"
"	" March	14.55	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, December 28, 1922.

New York Market:—

March	26.68	Cents
May	26.69	"
July	26.41	"
October	26.66	"
Spot	26.70	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 28, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	475	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	"	339	" "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	"	423	" "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Jan.	Tls.	38.50
Shanghai, Jan.	"	35.50
M-ginned, Jan.	"	36.00
Taichong, Jan.	"	37.00
Shensi, Spot.	"	38.00

Market:—*Strong.*

ROOFING SHEETS

APOLLO KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL SHEETS

THE RUST RESISTING STEEL

THE CAUTIOUS, DISCRIMINATING BUILDER WILL INSIST UPON APOLLO-KEYSTONE

United States Steel Products Co.

UNION BUILDING
The Bund and Canton Road
SHANGHAI, (China).

No. 22 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung
PEKING, (China).

No. 15 Nakadori Marunouchi
TOKYO, (Japan).

23-265

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
" " 2618 General Office
" " 5620 T. T. Department

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

an American Institution

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit
Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World.
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold
Credit and Commercial Information at Advice

Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING TIENTSIN HANKOW, HONGKONG, CANTON
SINGAPORE, MANILA SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 27th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuation the London price of silver for spot at 30⅛d. is ⅛d. lower than this day last week, the price for forward at 29 1/16d. is ⅛d. down. Our official quotation for T/T on London is unchanged at 3/0d. Early money has again been in demand and ¼d. premium is offering for T/T for early delivery. After China New Year to June the general rate is 2/11½d. Silver has been leaving Shanghai for up country and our stocks are somewhat reduced, but silver to the value of from Tls. 6,000,000 to Tls. 8,000,000 is due to arrive before the end of January.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls 27,032 000 a decrease of Tls. 1,619,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 32,170,000 a decrease of $ 3,800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 50,194,000 as against Tls. 46,105,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for November	Thursday Dec. 21	Friday Dec. 22	Saturday Dec. 23	Monday Dec. 25	Tuesday Dec. 26	Wednes. Dec. 27
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.106	3/0	3/0	3/0			3/0
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/0⅛	3/0⅜	3/0⅛			3/0⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0¼			3/0¼
T/T India	239.933	224	224	224			224
T/T France	1040.385	935	935	935			935
T/T N Y.	71 067	69⅜	69¾	69⅝			69½
T/T H'kong	75 010	75¼	75	75			75
T/T Japan	68.183	70⅜	70½	70½			70½
T/T Batavia	185.231	177½	177⅝	177¾			177½
T/T Straits	74 058	78	78	78¼			78½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 '3.606	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½			3/1½
4m/s ,, D/P	——	3/1⅝	3/1⅝	3/1⅝			3/1⅝
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.106	3/2	3/2	3/2			3/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,090 385	985	985	985			985
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.567	73	73	73½			73½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73½	73½	73⅝			73⅝

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

	Dec. 21	Dec 22	Dec 23	Dec 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 27
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 7/8	30½	30⅝			30⅝
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.62⅝	G. $ 63	G. $. 62 7/8			G. $. 62½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls 340²⁰	Tls. 339⁵⁰	Tls. 341⁰⁰			Tls. 341⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰			111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 90	72.90	72 90			72.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4½ %	5 %	5 %			7 %

BANK HOLIDAY

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 61.85
Bank of France rate of discount	4½ %	London on Germany	T/T 32200
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s	2 9/16 %	New York on London	T/T 465
,, ,, 4 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 6/3 11/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2⅝ %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2⅛
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 7/16

New Books and Publications

International Law

Democracy's International Law. By Jackson H. Ralston, Washington, D. C. John Byrne & Co. 1922. Pp. 165.

MR. Ralston is the author of a well-known and authoritative work: *International Arbitral Law and Procedure* and is a distinguished member of the American Society of International Law, a frequent contributor to its *Journal* and a member of its "Subcommittee Number Four" for the consideration of subjects properly to be added to those at present dealt with by international law. These facts lend added weight to the arguments with which he presents the necessity for international law to take upon itself responsibility for tracing the causes of wars back to their sources and for establishing those essential principles of justice which are the only possible basis for a democratic law of nations.

This little book is not a work on international law though the unwary reader might at times be led to think that its author was confusing what is with what ought to be. In his own words: "Idealism should have its day" and he seeks to indicate the direction idealism must take. Stated briefly his argument runs: International law has been misread and miswritten. Facts have been mistaken for law. Only fundamental or natural law is true law since it alone protects rights and is universal. International law may be built up only by observing the inevitable consequences of the infraction of the moral rights of nations and setting up the ideal of observance of those rights. "The custom of the victor in war to take from the vanquished life, liberty and territory, or to enslave him by debt is nothing but a display of brute force and not law and not sanctioned by law" (pp. 23-24). The laws of war are not laws because they are not founded in morality; they are customs or usages which bear a deceptive resemblance to true international law, but not being true law they are readily cast aside by any state wishing to serve a greater expediency. "We must never again send a representative to a Peace Conference to write the laws of war" (p. 33). Laws of murder and arson would be quite as reasonable as laws of war: in each case they would be laws of lawless things. "All that international law offers (regarding sovereignty) is an anarchistic conception of sovereignty as its basis" (p. 41). States violate international law and treaties because they regard themselves as sovereign internationally as well as internally, an erroneous conception fostered by a "bastard international law" not founded in justice. The two concepts, equality and sovereignty, are mutually contradictory. States are not in fact internationally sovereign; they recognize this fact in minor matters but cling to the misconception in affairs of so-called national honor and vital interests, thus involving themselves in jealousies, hatred and war. Parenthetically, at this point, he inserts a chapter expressing the view that nations have no true national interests in the territory or resources of other regions and that individual interests should not be nationally endorsed. He then resumes the original thread of his argument: states are morally responsible like individuals or lesser combinations of individuals. Violations of natural right by nations carry evil consequences in their train and therefore stand "condemned in the forum of real international law" (p. 80).

Mr. Ralston then considers the remedies for the unfortunate discrepancy between international law as it is and as it ought to be. International courts are no guarantee of improvement so long as their law is warped and their jurisdiction narrow. No international dispute should be reserved from arbitration. Many supposed just causes of war have come to be dealt with by municipal courts for internal disputes without question; the same development should attend international judicial action. The field of comparative jurisprudence, in which international law may be enriched and liberalized by application of the principles of municipal law, has scarcely been touched. Beyond these no concrete suggestions are offered but the closing chapters make a very strong appeal for a changed point of view toward the proper relations between nations. There should be less of talk and more of action getting at the root of the difficulties and making a serious effort to overcome them.

Thus it may be seen at once that *Democracy's International Law* is valuable rather for the weight of influence it gives toward the movement for internationalism than for anything novel in its author's conceptions or the material he uses as the stuff of his argument. It is somewhat unusual thing to see a publicist whose life has lain in the field of law forsaking the realm of political niceties and legal technicalities and bidding the "professors" to subject every so-called rule of international law to a gauge of conformity with natural right. His readers would have been glad, perhaps, had he expended a little more of his own legal learning and ingenuity in analyzing *why* it is that nations reverence national honor and vital interests and *how* they can be brought to a new point of view. We may hope that a publication along those lines may yet result from the interest and importance which Mr. Ralston attributes to the problem of democratizing international law.

H. S. Quigley.

Tsing Hua College, Peking, December 13, 1922.

Chinese Authorities Bar New Russia from Mails

A few weeks ago, a magazine known as the *New Russia* was started in Shanghai with its editorial and publication offices located at No. 37 Bubbling Well Road. The magazine is devoted to political and economic affairs and is printed entirely in the English language. It is attractively gotten up and has provided a useful medium of information for those interested in developments in Russia and especially Siberia. An examination of the material which has appeared to date has disclosed no violent "red" tendencies, but for some reason the officials of the Chinese post office have just issued an order forbidding its circulation through the mails. No reason isgiven for the order and in view of the loss of extraterritorial rights there is apparently no recourse on the part of the editors of the publication. Parley P. Christensen, one time candidate for president of the United States on the farmer-labor ticket had an article in the December 16th issue urging recognition of Russia on the United States and other nations, but it is not thought that this article had anything to do with the Chinese order barring the journal from the mails.

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

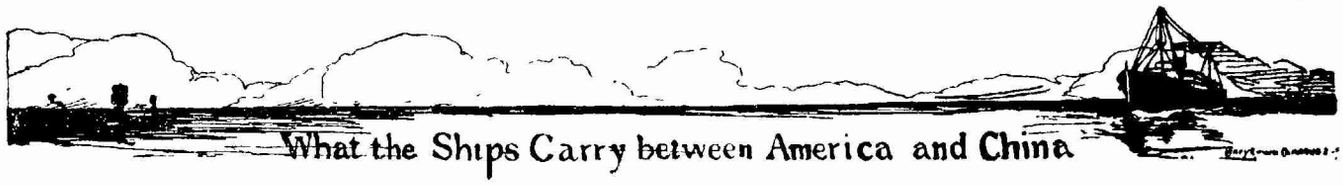
the largest English-Chinese dictionary ever published, because all the translators and editors have given to it their best. Among them are

P. W. Kuo, Ph. D.	K. S. Liu, Ph. D.
Monlin Chiang, Ph. D.	T. M. Hu, Ph. D.
C. Chu, Ph. D.	Fong F. Sec., LL'D.

The book will be ready May, 1923, advance subscription is now open and a great reduction offered in its price. Your action now will save you a good amount of money. Please ask for the FREE pamphlet TO-DAY.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C453 Honan Road, Shanghai



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Dec. Tls. 1 25 equal Gold $1)

S.S. President Mckinley, Dec. 2.
To Seattle.
Treasure:
Silver Coins ($1.00), American..... Hk. Tls. 1,560
Silver Coins ($0.50), American..... ,, 1,740
Silver Coin ($0.25), American..... ,, 792
Silver Coins ($0.10), American..... ,, 528
Silver Coins ($0.05), American..... ,, 180
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 90 Pls. 89.07
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 85 ,, 85.35
Silk Pongees, Honan .. ,, 25.62
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 57.45
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 24
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 299
Bristles ..... ,, 161
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50.. ,, 187
Rhubarb ..... ,, 46
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 11
Skins, Marmot..... Pcs. 1,568
Skin Crosses, Lamb... ,, 2,000

S. S. Hawaii Maru, December 5.
To Tacoma.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 11
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 10,500
To New York.
Silk, Pongees, Honan.. Pls. 1.72
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 27

S. S. Patrick Henry, December 4.
To Galveston.
Hair, Human..... Pls. 84
To New York.
Cotton Waste..... Pls. 456
Hair, Human..... ,, 56
Hides, Cow ..... ,, 230
Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 852
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 457
Hats, Rush.....Pcs. 139,800

S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., Nov. 29.
Almonds..... Pls. 28
Barley, Pearl ..... ,, 22
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 66
Raisins ..... ,, 383
Typewriters ..... ,, 10
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 141,765

S. S. Eastern Sailor, from U. S. A., November 29.
Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 2,953
Wheat..... ,, 35,250
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup. ft. 501,322
Softwood, Clear....Sup. ft. 139,302
Softwood, Merchantable ..... Sup. ft. 73,228

S. S. Empress of Russia, December 2.
To Chicago.
Silk Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40 ..... Pls. 40.34
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 448
Gunpowder, Kiukiang. ,, 14
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 28
Imperial, Kiukiang... ,, 3
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 16
To St. Louis.
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 238
To Scranton.
Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10 ..... ,, 9.97
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5 ,, 5
To Boston.
Walnuts, Kernels .... ,, 206
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 120..... Pls. 120.57
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 267 ..... ,, 264.72
Yellow, Hankow.... Bls. 27..... ,, 26.73
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 6..... ,, 6.06
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 72. ..... ,, 72.02
Silk, Raw, not Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5 ..... ,, 15
Silk Pongees, Honan .. ,, 42.92
Silk Pongees, Shantung. ,, 35.63
Straw Braid, White... ,, 303
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 17
Skin Clothing, Sheep.. Pcs. 1,000
Skin Crosses, Kid..... ,, 720
Skin Mats, Dog ..... ,, 200
Skins, Fitch ..... Pcs. 805
Skins, Fox..... ,, 1,627
Skins, Kolinsky..... ,, 729
Skins, Lamb..... ,, 36,379
Skins, Marmot..... ,, 11,020
Skins, Rabbit..... ,, 1,710
Skins, Wolf..... ,, 67
Musk..... Taels 586

S. S. Margaret Dollar, December 5
To Baltimore.
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 584
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 54
To Boston.
Antimony Regulus.... Pls. 420
Cotton Yarn, Waste... ,, 190
Nutgalls ..... ,, 525
To New York.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 488
Antimony, Regulus... ,, 1,680
Bristles..... ,, 100
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300. ,, 1,171
Cotton Waste..... ,, 1,793
Cotton Yarn, Waste .. ,, 1,081
Hides, Buffalo..... ,, 458
Nutgalls ..... ,, 693
Peas, White..... ,, 840
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 420
Tallow, Vegetable..... ,, 820
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 124

S. S. Agapenor, December 5.
To Philadelphia.
Tallow, Vegetable..... ,, 168
To New York.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 228
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 882
Antimony, Oxide..... ,, 840
Bristles..... ,, 176
Hair, Horse..... ,, 56
Hides, Buffalo..... ,, 217

S. S. West Kader, December 7.
To Galveston.
Hair, Human..... Pls, 299
To Portland.
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 45

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR

We offer a service whereby your sales message can be carried to any part of China, at half the cost of any other medium. Made of strong galvanized iron sheet, size 31 x 43,"

ONE SHEET PAINTED BULLETINS

placed in vital locations in the towns and villages of the interior will bring you results. The expense of printing posters is eliminated. Designs may be changed if desired.

PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

THE ORIENTAL PRESS
ADVERTISING DEPT.
113 Avenue Edward VII.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The murder of Mr. Coltman

References: Pp. 165,186,188,190,192,183.

Questions: 1. What was Mr. Coltman's position at the time of his death? 2. Under what conditions, and by whom was he murdered? 3. What steps have been taken by Minister Schurman and other American authorities in reference to the affair? 4. Who was with Mr. Coltman at the time of the shooting? Of what importance is this? 5. What has thus far been done by the Chinese government to settle the matter? 6. What seems to be the attitude of the Charhar Tutung? 7. Why is this murder a matter of international significance?

Topic 2: A Chinese Jurist's views on Extraterritoriality

References: Pp. 167-69.

Questions: 1. Who is the jurist whose views are reported? 2. Where was he educated? 3. What is said of China's judicial system before the influx of Western influence? 4. How has the system been changed of late years? 5. How many types of law are mentioned by Mr. Chang? 6. Upon what grounds does Mr. Chang argue that extraterritoriality should be abolished? 7. How does he say this would benefit foreigners?

Topic 3: Elimination of militarism from Japanese text-books

References: Pp. 169-70.

Questions: 1. In what ways may militarism be taught by text-books? 2. What changes in these books are being made, and why are they termed "drastic"? 3. Who is responsible for the changes being made? 4. After consulting books of reference tell what you know of Hideyoshi, Li Kamon, Kobo Dashi.

Topic 4: The Manchurian Questions at Washington

References Pp. 166-67,170-72. The *Review* for December 23,

Questions: 1. Why should the Chinese have desired to bring up the 21 Demands for consideration at Washington? 2. Give a summary of Mr. Koo's comments on the question of leased territories in China. 3. What were Mr. Koo's plans in reference to Manchuria had he remained as Minister of Foreign Affairs? 4. Why are the next three months of importance to China and Manchuria? 5. How did Mr. Hanihara's remarks on leased territories differ from those of Mr. Koo? 6. How many Japanese are there residing in Kwantung province? 7. What is the relation of the treaties of 1915 to the Manchurian Question? 8. Outline the points of Dr. Wang's remarks on "Spheres of influence."

Topic 5: Aeroplanes—and the arrest of Mr. Slevin

References: Pp. 165-66.

Questions: 1. What is an "embargo"? 2. How was the one referred to here established, and for what purpose? 3. Account for the arrest of Mr. Slevin. Who brought it about? 4. State fully why the editor of the *Review* approves of this arrest.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese agriculture

References: Pp. 174-5. Also special industrial section of this issue.

Questions: 1. Who is the author of the article quoted, and why did he write it? 2. What is said as to the standard of living among Chinese farmers? 3. Where is China's land thinly settled and farmed? 4. What is meant by the statement that "Chinese agriculture today is a mess"? 5. Which Missionary colleges are aiding in agricultural education?

Topic 2. British Boxer Fund for Education in China

References: Pp. 196.

Questions: 1. What are understood to be the "mutually beneficial purposes" to which the balance of the British share of the Boxer indemnity are to be put? 2. How large a sum remains? 3. Why is this plan said to be of interest to Americans? 4. Give the main facts in reference to the American share of the Boxer fund. 5. Why should Chinese be educated at home rather than abroad?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The South Manchuria Railroad

References: P.167. See also Topic 4 above.

Questions: 1. What are "feeder" railways and where should these be built for the South Manchurian railway? 2. What are "refunding debentures"? 3. What is the relation of this railroad to the government at Tokyo? 4. What is said to be planned as regards S. M. R. debentures in America? 5. In what other foreign market have these debentures been floated?

Topic 2: Sino-German Trade

References: Pp. 175

Questions: 1. Under what conditions was Sino-German trade interrupted? 2. How many German firms are there in China at present? 3. What goods are imported into China from Germany? 4. What does China ship to Germany? 5. Account for the development of this trade between China and Germany.

Topic 3: American Manufacturers

References: Pp. 178,180.

Questions; 1. What is the source of this article? 2. What is the "startling factor in the activities of the manufacturers at the present moment"? 3. Make a list of the chief importations of American manufacturers.

Topic 4: Industrial Progress in China

References: Pp. 1-10 of special section.

Questions: 1. What is the object of this special section? 2. Where is China's West? 3. What is meant by this term? 4. Where are coal and iron found in China? 5. What type of industry is to be found in China? What new type is coming in? 6. What evidences are cited of China's rapid economic progress? 7. Of what value are the photographs shown?

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
CLERK'S OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331,
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. China Court Regulations.
5. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934)
6. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179)

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 29, 1922, Cause No. 1017, Isidore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al; on motion to dismiss.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2027, Bruno Arndt v. Cosmos Commercial Corporation; on application for receiver.
Jan. 2, 1923, Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wong v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; testimony of plaintiff.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1180, Wang Zin On v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; testimony of plaintiff.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone; motion to quash.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; Motion to set.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1670, D. E. Swinehart v. Mrs. D. E. Swinehart et al; On exception to supersedeas bond.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Henry Quelch v. P. S. Crawley; On motion for new trial.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al; Motion to set.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 30, 1922, Cause No. 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; on demurrer.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2030, U. S. v. Haimovitch; testimony taken of Ginnane, C. P. C. 198, and defendant.

UNITED STATES v. RALPH S. BOYD

(*Continued from December 23, 1923*)

II

ON THE MERITS

After the foregoing order was read to the accused he pleaded guilty to the information and addressed the court in his own behalf, being followed by his counsel who contended that the offense was not a serious one. The doctrine of this court has been otherwise. In the case [8] of one who aided a prisoner to escape we said:

> 'The seriousness of the offense thus admitted cannot be too strongly emphasized. In the Spanish Penal Code it is ranked second in the category of derelictions of public officials. * * If such offenses were to become general the courts might as well close in so far as effective administration of the criminal law is concerned."

Nor can we consider tenable defendant's excuses that he was merely seeking better food and that he did not intend to leave the jurisdiction. The evidence taken in Cause No. 1847 shows that he did so attempt in the sense that he sought refuge on a Danish vessel and claimed immunity on that account from rearrest.

Being a common law offense we find no specific penalty prescribed for this other than Blackstone's mention of "fine *and* imprisonment." But in such a case the following provision, [9] reinforced as it is by decisions [10] of this court, is to be applied:

> "The punishment of crime provided for by this title shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, *at the discretion of the officer who decides the case*, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of such officer to award punishment *according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offense.*"

The sentence in the case first above cited for aiding escape was five months of imprisonment and $500.00 fine. The prisoner who escaped was given a sentence [11] of one year, partly however, because he was an old offender. Both of these were imposed in pursuance of a statute.

In this case we cannot think that imprisonment for a less period than in the first of the above mentioned cases would be adequate; but we shall follow counsel's suggestion to allow the sentence to run from the date of incarceration.

The accused is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for five months, to run from July 1, 1922, the balance to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Philippines, and to pay a fine of $250.00 United States currency, and the costs of this prosecution.

---

8. U. S. v. Kilgore, I Extraterritoral Cases, 409.
9. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4101.
10. U. S. v. Grimsinger, I Extraterritorial Cases, 232; U. S. v. Allen, Id, 330.
11. U. S. v. Grimes, Id, 457,

Dec. 30, 1922, Cause No. 2029, U. S. v. Hutchinson; testimony taken of Litergne and defendant.
" 30, " " " 2033, U. S. v. Krausch; testimony taken of Mrs. Krausch, Mrs. Castro and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec 28, 1922, Cause No. 1341, In re Neville Craig's Will; order closing administration.
" 29, " " " 1017, Isidore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al; submitted on briefs.
" 30, " " " 1856, Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm Katz, doing business under the firm name and style of Wm. Katz & Company; continued by stipulation.
Jan. 2, 1923, " " 1179, C. H. Wong v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 2, " " " 1180, Wang Zin On v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 2, " " " 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone; passed to Jan 8.
" 2, " " " 1320, Henry Quelch v. P. S. Crawley; submitted

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 30, 1922, Cause No. 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co; demurrer sustained.
" 30, " " " 2030, U. S. Haimovitch; judgment.
" 30, " " " 2029, U. S. v. Hutchinson; judgement.
" 30, " " " 2033, U. S. v. Krausch; judgment

Assignments for Hearing:

January 8, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1858, Harriet Swinehart v. Dudley E. Swinehart
" 8, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No 1939 Banque Industrielde de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.
" 9, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Percy R. Moore V. Jay Elmont et al.
" 10, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1544, Emil S Fischer v. Charles Stone.
" 16, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel.
" 19, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1977 Alfred Kohlberg v. A. F. Thape & Co.
" 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Green Star. Steamship Corporation.
" 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1355, The Nanyang Bros Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 27, 1922, Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; marshal's return of subpoena.
" 27, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al; notice of motion.
" 27, " " " 2028, Hu Ming Chi v. Cosmos Commercial Corporation; petition; summons issued.
" 27, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; first report of receiver.
" 27, " " " 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; supersedeas bond.
" 27, " " " 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; plaintiff's brief.
" 27, " " " 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; notice of appeal.
" 27, " " " 2029, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; complaint.
" 28, " " " 2030, U. S. v. W. M. Haimovitch; complaint.

IN RE CHARLES W. HANNIGS

(Cause No. 1696; decided September 8, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Habeas Corpus** lies to obtain the release of one detained in custody under a void sentence.
2. ID.: JURISDICTIONAL DEFECTS. Where the maximum penalty for an offense exceeds that which the court may impose, a sentence therefor is void for want of jurisdiction.
3. ID.: ID.: But the writ is not available because of non-jurisdictional errors and irregularities.
4. ID.: Nor unless the one concerned is actually in custody.

Messrs Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Rodger, for the petitioner.
Leonard G. Husar, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, for the government.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* by one who is in the custody of the United States Marshal for China. The petition contains the following averments:

> "That the said Chas, W. Hannigs is detained and restrained of his liberty by order of Stuart J. Fuller, United States Consul General for the Consular District of Tientsin, China, in an action entitled United States of America vs. Chas. W. Hannigs, wherein the said Chas. W. Hannigs is charged with a crime of assault. A copy of the said proceedings and of the order of the said Stuart J. Fuller are attached hereto and made a part of this petition;
>
> That the said detention and restraint are illegal and that the illegality thereof consists in this, to wit: That under and by virtue of an Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, (c. 3934 2, 34 Stat. 814) entitled 'Consuls to China to exercise limited Jurisdiction, etc.' wherein it provides 'Consuls of the United States of America in the cities of China to which they are respectfully accredited shall have the same jurisdiction as they now possess in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed Five Hundred Dollars United States money, and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged cannot exceed by law one hundred Dollars fine, or sixty days' imprisonment, or both,...';
>
> That under and by virtue of the Laws of the United States of America, Extraterritorial Jurisdiction, China, the offense of assault may be punished by a fine of $500 U. S. Money or imprisonment for a term of 6 months' or both, (Section 1905 Compiled Laws of Alaska); that, therefore, the said Stuart J. Fuller had no jurisdiction to hear or try the said charge against the said Chas. W. Hannigs of the crime of assault, and had no jurisdiction to make the order herein complained of."

This petition is supported by a brief which repeats the above and in which it is further contended:

> "That in the Criminal Action No. 22 filed on January 12th, 1922, no formal signed complaint was lodged with the Consular Court at Tientsin in that the said complaint is unsigned by the complainant, He Yue Kung. That without a legal and proper complaint or information no proceedings could be properly heard in the United States Consular Court at Tientsin.
>
> That the warrant in the said Criminal Action No. 22 is incomplete in that it is not stated on the marshal's return at what place or time the said warrant was served on the said Charles W. Hannigs.
>
> That the said documents are certified as true copies of the original documents in the aforesaid action.
>
> That the judgment dated January 20th, 1922, of the United States Consular Court at Tientsin, Stuart J. Fuller, Esq., acting judicially wherein the said Charles W. Hannigs was sentenced to 45 days' in jail is contrary to law as aforesaid, the said Court having no jurisdiction to render the said judgment (21 Cyc. 279).
>
> That the judgment dated January 20, 1922, of the United States Consular Court at Tientsin, Stuart J. Fuller, Fsq., acting judicially, wherein the said sentence of 45 days' imprisonment was suspended is contrary to the law in force in this jurisdiction in that the said Court had no authority to suspend sentence.
>
> That the judgment dated January 20, 1922, of the United States Consular Court at Tientsin, Stuart J. Fuller, Esq., acting judicially wherein the said Charles W. Hannigs was fined $25 United States currency is contrary to law in that the said Consular Court at Tientsin had no jurisdiction to try the said charge against the said Charles W. Hannigs and had no jurisdiction to fine or imprison the said Charles W. Hannigs as aforesaid."

Dec 28, 1922, Cause No. 2011, Asia Banking Corporation v. Riggs; notice of motion.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1956, In re alleged insanity of Elizabeth Childress; return of warrant of commitment.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1995, U. S. v. James LaGosh; return of final commitment.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1341, In re Neville Craig's will; petition; final account.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2027, Bruno Arndt v. Cosmos Commercial Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2031, Au Yueh Wah v. Andres Teodoro; petition; summons issued.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; replication.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al; notice of motion.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1670, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al; agreement of counsel.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2028, Hu Ming Chi v. Cosmos Commercial Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; marshal's return of subpoena.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2032, Knight v. Knight; petition; summons issued.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes and Woods; notice.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2033, U. S. v. Kraush; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; motion for new trial; affidavit; notice of motion.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al.; motion to set.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2032, Knight v. Knight; marshal's return of summons.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2031, Au Yueh Wah v. A. Teodoro; marshal's return of summons.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; subpoenas (10) issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
,, 29, ,, Chinese American Shipping Company; articles of incorporation.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; stipulation.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2026, Arthur T. Steele v. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner; notice.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1992, W. R. Loxley & Co. v. Robert R. Fernbach; answer.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1968, Hang Yueh San v. Samuel Zimmerman; answer.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2027, Bruno Arandt v. Cosmos Commerical Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Quelch V. Crawley; dismissal of complaint in intervention.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; marshal's return of subpoenas (7).
Jan. 2, 1923 ,, ,, 1483, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; marshal's return of subpoena.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2031, Au Yuen Wah v. A. Teodoro; answer.

In reference to the foregoing the United States District Attorney, appearing *de officio* for the Marshal, has filed the following paper:

> "Upon reading the records and Defendant's Brief in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in the above entitled case, the Government, by the United States District Attorney, admits the allegations contained in said Brief, and consents to the granting of the Writ."

The petition was originally presented to the United States Commissioner for China by whom the writ was made returnable before the Judge of this court. After reciting that the accused "assaulted and battered the complainant as charged" the sentence assailed, a certified copy of which is in evidence, proceeds as follows:

> "I sentence said Ch. Hannigs to 45 days in jail, but suspend sentence until January 31, 1922 to enable the accused to make arrangements for leaving China as moved by the attorneys for the defense, and if the defendant leaves China by that time, sentence will continue suspended, otherwise not.
>
> And I adjudge the said Ch. Hannigs, to be fined $25.00 U. S. Currency for said assault and battery."

We are not aware of any statute in force in this jurisdiction which penalizes the offense of "assault and battery" under that name; but the Federal Penal Code.[1] which is the primary source of our criminal law here, covers the whole subject of assault which is classified into various grades,[2] the maximum penalty for the lowest of which is a fine of $300., imprisonment for "not more than three months, or both."[3] It will be seen, then, that the penalty for this lowest grade exceeds that which may be imposed by a consular court.[4] And it is the maximum penalty which determines jurisdiction. For it is only "where the punishment for the offense charged cannot exceed by law $100. fine or sixty days imprisonment, or both" that the consular courts have criminal jurisdiction.[5] And generally if a court may not impose the *maximum* penalty for an offense, it has no jurisdiction to try and sentence for such offense.[6] It follows that the consular court was without jurisdiction to impose the sentence complained of. And, even if the provision[7] authorizing discretionary sentences were not repealed, as to consuls, by the act last quoted, such discretion could only be exercised by a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

For, even where "no specific punishment is affixed by statute" nothing more than fine and imprisonment may be imposed.[8]

---

1. Sec. 276.
2. See U. S. v. Diaz, I Extraterritorial Cases, 788.
3. The maximum is higher in the Codes enacted for the District of Columbia (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, secs. 805, 806) and Alaska (30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 429 secs. 24, 25.
4. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 2.
5. Id.
6. Corpus Juris, XVI, 157, note 42; U. S. v. Ang Suyco, 17 Philippine, 92.
7. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4101.
8. U. S. v. Coolidge, 25 Fed. Cas. 621.

(To be continued next week)